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U.S. Seeks Help In Redefining Neutral Stand

Paves Way for Americas to Unite in Choking Off War Supplies

Hull Presents Plan

Proposes Rights and Duties Be Clarified at Inter-American Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—Confronting the possibility of a war-torn world, the American Government has proposed to the Inter-American Conference, scheduled for July, the formulation of a new international agreement on the rights and duties of neutrals, to be open to adherence of all nations.

The proposal, reported 10 days ago in The Christian Science Monitor, was first made public Saturday when Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, addressed a communication to the agenda committee of the forthcoming conference, urging it to prepare for a treaty "supplementing and clarifying existing rules concerning rights and duties of neutrals with reference to certain classes of trade and commerce."

Would Buttress Law

Looking still farther ahead, Secretary Hull urges steps looking toward "a more comprehensive restatement of international law" pertaining to neutral and belligerent obligations and powers.

The subject, as Secretary Hull's note suggests, falls into two distinct fields: neutral duties on the one hand, and rights on the other. American policy in regard to neutral duties has been to some extent clarified in the present neutrality resolution, which will be valid for another 12 months. Under this policy, the United States voluntarily relinquishes any trade in arms or munitions of war, and any financing of belligerent nations.

During the early stages of the Italian-Ethiopian war, the United States supplemented this policy by seeking to limit trade in all other raw materials to "normal" quantities. That is, American exporters were requested to ship to belligerents only the supplies which they sent in prewar days and no more.

The extent to which shippers patriotically heeded their Government's request is still not altogether clear. Oil shipments to Italy, for example went up sharply during the early months of the war and then tapered off. To what extent the early sales were the result of prior commitments, and the latter decline to respect for the State Department's request is not known. But the policy was recognized to be etc.

Would Meet Normal Need

These would theoretically meet the "normal" need for American raw materials in the nations in question, and no more.

The policy was recognized to be anomalous in many particulars, and was a compromise between the pressure for no embargo at all, which many shippers brought to bear, and the desire for a sweeping 100 per cent embargo by advocates of isolationist neutrality. The policy did not on the surface make any distinction between aggressor and aggressed, but limited trade with both impartially.

Thus, the new American definition of neutral duties, as established by these policies, is based upon as sweeping an embargo of war supplies as seemed practicable in the light of the State Department's actual experience. It is in that sense a deliberate effort to choke off the sources of war, and an attempt to shorten the duration of conflict.

Trading With Neutrals

On the side of neutral rights there is less clear indication of American objectives. But the Latin-American delegates were recently urged by the State Department to study the Hague Conventions of 1907. These undertakings were a sweeping restatement of the rights of neutrals.

However, they placed greatest stress on the rights of neutrals in trade with other neutrals. Similarly, Secretary Hull in executive sessions of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in January, emphasized that the United States was interested in its right to continue trading with nations not at war, and was primarily desirous of securing these rights, rather than trade with belligerents.

He felt, however, that such rights were severely constricted and violated in the late war, and that a reclarification and revitalization of neutral law was imperative.

Would Have Great Power

If the efforts of the American Government are successful, the American nations would present a more-or-less united bloc to other

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Who's Public Enemy No. 1? 'Corruption in Politics,' Chief G-Man Hoover Says

Karpis Capturer Asserts Influence Often Helps Hunted Men to Escape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4 — Corrupt politics, instead of any particular criminal, is "Public Enemy No. 1," according to J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gangsters like Alvin Karpis, whom Mr. Hoover has just turned over to St. Paul officials after capturing him at New Orleans, were called "yellow rats," not deserving "any titles, distinction or rank."

Sheer fright seized the gangster when federal agents under Mr. Hoover's personal leadership surrounded his car in New Orleans. His previous boastings about never being taken alive did not even nerve him to reach for a rifle in the back of the car.

The picture painted by Mr. Hoover of Karpis and others who have wrongly been dignified with the title of "Public Enemy No. 1," left little room for mock heroics in connection with the sordid misdeeds of crime.

Are Flabby and Weak

Gangsters turn out as a rule to be flabby and weak, Mr. Hoover said.

"The lives they lead soften them up," he explained crisply.

So far as the Bureau of Investigation is concerned, there never has been a "Public Enemy No. 1." Mr. Hoover told the newspapermen who interviewed him that the real public enemy is crooked politics. This enemy, especially in certain midwestern communities which he de-

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J. Edgar Hoover
Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—A bill boosting the salary of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Bureau of Investigation, from $9000 to $10,000 a year was passed by the House today and sent to the Senate.

Working Girls Find a 'Home' At White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4 — The White House, where Presidents, Kings and Prime Ministers have slept, is the scene of an unusual house party this week.

Several Alabama "working girls" here to attend the national convention of the Women's Trade Union League of America, are the guests of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the historic mansion.

The women, so honored, are winners of the League's "convention scholarships." When Mrs. Roosevelt heard they were coming, she invited them to stay with her. She plans to have breakfast with them every morning while they are here and has promised to show them the way to the ice-box for a midnight snack if they should come in hungry from their meetings.

A textile weaver, a knitting mill worker, a telephone operator, a salesgirl and a printer's helper are included in the house party group. Together with eight members of the New York delegation who are also Mrs. Roosevelt's guests, they have filled every available sleeping room on the second and third floors of the executive mansion.

Long interested in the work of the Women's Trade Union League and a close friend of Miss Rose Schneiderman, national president, Mrs. Roosevelt is scheduled to address the convention tomorrow afternoon.

Radio Ruling Upheld By Supreme Court; Guffey Case Delayed

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—In a case that involved broadcasting contracts of Ed Wynn, comedian, and Graham McNamee, announcer, the Uproar Company of Boston lost today in the Supreme Court its claim for damages under anti-trust laws from the National Broadcasting Company and the Texas Company.

The court refused to interfere with a decision Jan. 7 by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals which held the NBC and Texas Company were entitled to injunctions against the Uproar Company.

The Boston concern said it conceived the plan of selling scripts of Wynn's broadcasts in book form as "Operas." It contended the defendants conspired to prevent this by blocking advertising over radio stations and by claiming their contracts prevented use of Wynn's scripts and McNamee's name.

The court again delayed its ruling on the constitutionality of the Guffey coal act for at least two weeks.

The court adjourned until May 18 after meeting briefly to announce whether it would review 18 controversies appealed from lower courts.

Three more sessions for the announcement of decisions will be held before the court adjourns for the summer on June 1.

Roosevelt-Breckenridge Primary Stirs Maryland

BALTIMORE, Md., May 4 (AP)—Maryland Democrats balloted in a preferential primary today to decide if the State's 16 national convention votes shall go to President Roosevelt or Col. Henry Breckenridge, outspoken anti-New Dealer from New York.

The mandate of today's voting will pledge the national delegates. Voters have their choice of casting for Roosevelt, Breckenridge or for an uninstructed delegation, but few ever vote for uninstructed delegates. There is no statewide primary in the Republican Party.

Methodists Vote For Merger Of Three Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 4—Despite opposition of Negro delegates, the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church was approved today by the quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal group. The vote was 470 to 83.

Unification of the three churches, if approved by the other two bodies, would give the Methodist Church a membership of 8,000,000—the largest Protestant body in the world.

The unexpected opposition to the unification came from the Negro delegates and their spokesmen when it was proposed formally to the general conference by Bishop William F. McDowell and Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes.

The plan, the result of several years' labor by a commission representing the three church groups, in-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, May 4

Hagood—Reinstated, Asks to Be Retired

Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood felt "vindicated" after one day of reinstatement in the United States Army. He requested that he be retired immediately.

What Went Before

This act followed months of bitter political controversy to get him reinstated. General Hagood was removed from his command after criticizing the WPA spending policy before a congressional committee. The Administration was accused of entering the army to take political revenge. The President finally restored Hagood to his command. Under army regulations, the retirement request is mandatory. He has had 44 years of service and retains his rank and with full retirement pay.

French Voting—Left Group Dominates

Paris—Thunder on the Left that was heard rumbling at last Sunday's elections turned into a storm of Leftist votes at yesterday's runoff elections.

France bids fair to have a Socialist Government. Leon Blum, sophisticated and elegant leader of the Socialist Party, is likely to be Premier.

The Tabulations

With returns already nearly complete, the Popular Front—Socialists, Radical Socialists and Communists—won 378 of the 618 deputies seats. The Center won 137, the Right 99.

The Socialists became the largest single party in the Chamber of Deputies with 146 seats. To form and maintain a Cabinet, Blum would have to keep the Popular Front united. That is a tremendous undertaking with Edouard Herriot's Radical Socialists apt to bolt to the Right and with the Communists refusing to participate in the Cabinet.

Implications

A Leftist government would probably imply efforts to curb the overweening influence of the Bank of France; it might mean that the long, arduous program of deflation would be abandoned; it would probably mean a more pacifist foreign policy hostile to dictatorships and friendly to collective action.

Business Fidgity

Leftist victories at the first polling, Sunday, April 26, caused apprehension in business circles. The French Bourse took a definite drop as

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Boston News Today:

Governor's Taxi Bills Set State House Abuzz
Mayor Submits $38,235,210 Budget to Council
Brann Reports New Hope for Passamaquoddy
Rhode Island Tercentenary Opens Today

These and other Boston and New England stories will be found in the local section of this edition.

French Lefts Gain Control Of Parliament

Socialists Need Help of Radicals to Form New Government

Reds Show Big Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 4—As a result of the electoral landslide toward the extreme Left, France today faces the prospect of being governed during the next four years by a predominantly revolutionary parliament.

For the first time in the history of the republic the Socialists constitute the largest French party with 146 seats in the Chamber of Deputies—a gain of 48 seats.

The Communists, exceeding even their own optimistic expectations, won 72 seats—a jump of 62—and to these must be added 10 more seats for dissident Communists.

Radicals Lose First Place

After being the dominant political party for 40 years, the Radicals fall back to second place, with only 115 seats as against 157 in the last Chamber. They still remain, however, in a strategic position as arbiters between the extremists of the Right and Left.

The essential position of the parties follows: Left, 379 Deputies; Right, 237 Deputies. This gives the Left a majority of 141.

Rights Gain From Center

Like the extreme Left, the extreme Right also registered important gains at the expense of the moderate Center group. The nationalistic "National Democratic Union" and the Royalists increased their seats from 81 to 101.

These gains may be attributed to the support of Col. François de la Roque's organization, the Croix de Feu, which may thus claim to have played an important role in the election, but which utterly failed in its main objective—that of dividing the Communists and Socialists.

Socialists Now Dominate

The essentially significant result gained in the election is the decisive triumph of the "Popular Front," composed of Radicals, Socialists and Communists, and the emergence of the Socialists as the leading party within this common electoral bloc.

As the largest French party the Socialists are now entitled to undertake the formation of the new French government. The present Cabinet is expected to remain in office until June 1 when Premier Albert Sarraut will resign.

Leon Blum, Socialist chief, would then be the logical choice for Premier, but he is expected to refuse for personal reasons. The Socialists will, however, form an important part of the new Cabinet.

The Socialist organ, Le Populaire, today declares: "The Republic wants a government which will break the financial and industrial oligarchies, carry on an efficacious fight against

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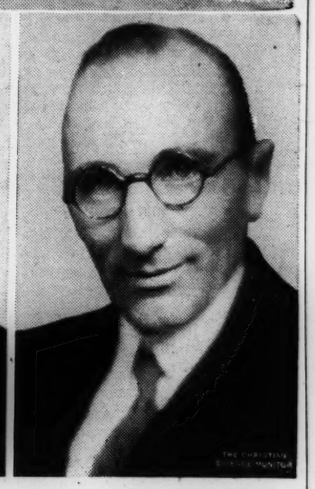
Urgent Appeal for Aid From Americans Beleaguered in Addis Ababa Legation; Negus to Sail for Refuge in Palestine



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Marshal Pietro Badoglio
Italian Commander-in-Chief

Haile Selassie
Emperor of Ethiopia

Cornelius Van H. Engert
U. S. Minister Resident at Addis Ababa

The View Above Is of a Street in Addis Ababa. Note the Automobiles and the Traffic Policeman Under an Umbrella, Right Lower Corner

British Warship Waits to Take Emperor to Haifa

Washington Advises To Abandon Legation

Addis Ababa Awaits Italian Army Slowly Drawing Near, to End Disorders

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons today that Emperor Haile Selassie and his suite will sail immediately from Djibouti to Haifa, which is the port of Jerusalem, in Palestine, aboard H. M. S. Enterprise.

Mr. Eden added: "The Emperor naturally will be expected, while in Palestine, not to participate in any way in the furtherance of hostilities."

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's government was already in consultation with the French Government over the future of Emperor Haile Selassie.

GIBRALTAR, May 4 (AP)—Great Britain's 20th destroyer flotilla, consisting of eight warships now at Gibraltar, will leave shortly for the eastern waters of the Mediterranean, naval authorities announced today.

The vessels will join the commander-in-chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet.

PARIS, May 4 (AP)—Paul Bodard, French Minister to Ethiopia, reported today that the Ethiopian soldiers assigned to guard his legation had mutinied and turned their guns on the building.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—Though in mid-forenoon today a depleted force of defenders of the American Legation at Addis Ababa were able to fight off a severe attack by marauding natives, Cornelius Van H. Engert reported at nightfall that the situation was getting worse, and appealed for Washington to get in touch with London to have help sent from the British Legation, four miles away in Addis Ababa.

Minister Engert was then told by the State Department not to risk any lives in the defense of the American Legation, compound, and radio station, but to evacuate the entire garrison and make a dash in trucks for the relatively greater safety of the British Legation. He had been hanging on at the American Legation in the hope of preserving it from almost inevitable looting.

Relay Appeal

The State Department did, however, relay the dramatic appeal for the loan of a machine gun and a few Sikhs to Ambassador Bingham at London.

The Ambassador reported back that he had relayed the American appeal to the British Foreign Office, but that Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that British communication with their own Legation at Addis Ababa had broken down. Previously, both Legations at Addis Ababa were in touch with their own governments.

Gallant Stands

While disorder raged in the streets of the capital, and the arrival of the Italians was despaired of for today, the American garrison—sadly depleted—made gallant stands against a massed attack and several desultory native attacks all day today.

A general description of conditions was given by Vice-Consul Cramp, who ventured into the streets in the forenoon. He said that on his outward journey the attitude of the natives was much better than it later became, for they had first thought the Italians would arrive today. Upon concluding they would not, lawlessness increased.

White Flags

"White flags are now flying on most houses," the radiogram said. "Several buildings are still ablaze in the town, and the insensate random firing continues unabated. Bergman and Stadin of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission will require no assistance for the present. It is said one of their messengers was killed en route to this legation. We now have one sub-machine gun, which by odd coincidence is Italian, and was brought by a policeman who fled to our camp for protection, because he used to sell Cramp Abyssinian curios."

Asks "a Few Sikhs"

Minister Engert's appeal for British aid, timed 3 p. m., Addis Ababa time—six hours after the early attack—asked for the loan of "a few Sikhs and one Lewis gun."

Previously, some of the American women and children had been evacuated to the greater safety of the British compound. But Mrs. Engert, remaining with her husband in the American Legation, was strolling in the compound when a fusillade of bullets from a surprise attack peppered the ground between 8:45 and 9 a. m. today.

Action of Marauders

Part of the garrison had gone to a distant hospital, newspapermen were out hunting for the eagerly awaited Italians, when the native marauders struck simultaneously at the two

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

League Facing Its Biggest Crisis

Rome Sees Mussolini Having His Way at Geneva

End of War Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 4—After the flight of Emperor Haile Selassie from Addis Ababa, Italy considers that the fate of Ethiopia is automatically settled and with the utmost clarity. The only form which solution of the Ethiopian problem can now take, it is declared here, is a solution advocated by the Duce.

The Negus has recognized that nothing more can be done. He has renounced everything. He has lost everything. He has lost, it is added here, confidence in the League of Nations, and in the direct assistance which he was perhaps hoping to receive from some interested quarters.

League Has Failed

The armed conflict between Italy and Ethiopia having come to an end—exactly seven months after it had begun—with the complete defeat of Ethiopia, there remains in the Italian view nothing for the League to do but to recognize that its championship of Ethiopia has been a complete failure. The only useful action the League can now perform, it is declared, is to lift its sanctions against Italy and to recognize the existing state of affairs.

Some observers, however, recognize that the problems facing this country are not so simple. The military aspects of the conflict may be ended, but there remains yet the diplomatic battle to be fought at Geneva.

There Are Other Problems

Will the Fascist diplomats be as successful as the Italian generals have been?

Will the next French Cabinet of the Left—which will surely be anti-Fascist—tend more toward the League and toward Britain than the Sarraut Ministry?

Will the League itself, after the leading role it has played in this conflict, acquiesce in a peace settlement which is bound to be contrary to the spirit of the Covenant and which will reward the "aggressor"?

These are some of the questions which thinking Italians are asking themselves.

Optimism Prevails

On the whole, however, optimism prevails that there will be an Italian settlement. This optimism is founded on the general belief here that the governments, political parties and leading newspapers in many countries have recognized that economic sanctions have been a failure, and that there are important sections of public opinion in both Britain and France which do not want to lose forever Italy's friendship and co-operation in European affairs.

It is felt that this return to common sense, as it is defined here, may still reunite the broken bonds of friendship between Italy and the western powers, which, though divided on this particular question, yet have many interests in common and are further faced with difficulties concerning them all in equal measure.

Italy hopes that careful examination of the future possibilities on the continent may convince Britain and France, now that the African campaign is practically over, of the importance of reconstituting the Stresa Front and of the benefits that would accrue to European peace by re-establishment of close political collaboration between the three powers.

World Press Parley On Peace Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A WORLD conference of journalists at Geneva to promote the cause of peace is favored by the National Union of Journalists.

At its recent annual meeting here, the union proposed to ask the International Federation of Journalists to initiate the conference through the League of Nations.

If journalists throughout the world would cast their influence on the side of peace, a mighty impetus would be given to the movement, Mr. R. S. Forsyth, president of the National Union, declared. The British press, he warned, is in danger of losing some of its freedom.

Yet, Mr. Forsyth added, "amid the wave of intense nationalism which is sweeping the world, cheap emotionalism and false news values may be as dangerous as fiery dictators."

Peace Negotiations Must Come Under Covenant, London Insists

Will Sanctions Go?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 4—Emperor Haile Selassie is to be given temporary asylum at Jerusalem, and while there he will be expected to take no part in the furtherance of hostilities, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, told the Commons today.

It is emphasized in British circles Haile Selassie is still Emperor. This is apparently also recognized in Paris—a fact which is held to be of some importance, supposing that Premier Mussolini should try to install a puppet ruler in Ethiopia.

"Collective Insecurity"

The diplomatic situation is giving some concern. Collective security as at present organized has turned out to be something approaching collective insecurity. At the same time there is a widespread demand for a thorough overhaul both of the League and of British commitments under the Covenant.

Meanwhile, the British Government has not decided what to do next. It is regarded in fact as improbable that it will do anything until the League Council meets May 11. Whether it will then advocate keeping sanctions in force is uncertain.

Doubtful Policy

How far it will be prepared to recognize a "fait accompli" once more is also uncertain.

There are advocates for the policy of hastily bringing Germany into the League to redress the balance upset by Italy's success, but others

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

2000 Flee to British Legation

ADDIS ABABA, May 4 (AP)—The Italians were reported to have reached the Akaki River, 10 miles from the capital, last night.

Wholesale looting has diminished.

A band of desperadoes, most of them Galla warriors, entered the city from the surrounding hills, roaming the streets and endangering the lives of citizens and foreigners.

It was estimated that 2000 refugees of 23 nationalities were being sheltered in the British Legation.

A rescue party from the British Legation found five casualties in front of the Turkish Legation, where defenders fled after an attack from rioters armed with rifles and machine guns.

The staff of the Turkish Legation was evacuated and brought to the British Legation Compound.

The British ambulance collected and attended more than 300 Europeans wounded yesterday.

It was estimated that at least 10 Europeans, most of them Greeks and Armenians, have been killed in Addis Ababa in the last two days.

An urgent request from the American Legation was received by the British Legation last night, stating the Americans were unable to hold out longer and asking aid to evacuate to the heavily fortified British Legation.

Manager Wright of the Bank of Ethiopia was escorted under heavy guard to the British Compound at his own request.

Employees were still defending the bank while outside were wild scenes of disorder as natives continued some pillaging and looting of ammunition stores, and firing of rifles into the air.

Falling bullets pierced tents on the British Legation grounds.

The Political Parade

Vandenberg Says Hat Is Not in Ring, But It Is Thought He Has One Handy; New Farm Bill Is Declared a Menace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—Political developments today in the capital centered round two major events.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan declared that the announcement from Lansing, Mich., that his name would be placed in nomination as a presidential candidate with his consent did not change his position "one whit."

Hhe added:

"I am no more a candidate than I ever was."

At the same time, it became evident to all observers that a first class political disturbance was gathering round the inflationary Frazier-Lemke Farm Bill, which has just secured sufficient signatures on a discharge petition to force a vote in the House. After 24 hours of sizing up this situation, most observers have decided that the nation is about to see the best illustration of "pressure groups" running riot since the bonus vote.

Two Versions of Story

As to the announcement of the Vandenberg action in Michigan, there are conflicting interpretations, one advanced by the Senator himself, the other by certain political leaders in the capital.

The facts are these—the 38 Michigan delegates to the Republican Cleveland convention are pledged solidly to Vanderberg. The Senator has frequently stated that he is not a candidate.

Nevertheless strong support has been forthcoming and his recent activity has kept him in the limelight and made him the successful center of opposition in Congress against the New Deal. The Michigan delegation was originally pledged to stand by Mr. Vandenberg at Cleveland to the last. At Mr. Vandenberg's request, this pledge was modified so that they might use their own judgment after his name was presented.

The new event is an announcement from Lansing by Howard C. Lawrence, chairman of the Restate central committee that the Senator has authorized him to present his name officially as a candidate in a nominating speech. To some this means that the Senator has tossed his hat into the ring.

Senator Appears Correct

The fact seems to be, however, that Mr. Vandenberg's position is—just as he says—unchanged. But it is a position probably a little different from what the Senator has insisted.

He has declared he is "not a candidate." The fact seems to be that Mr. Vandenberg is not an "active" candidate, but is, in fact, a receptive candidate. If a Cleveland deadlock should develop, he would be in line for the nomination and would take it.

Mr. Landon's gathering strength and Mr. Vandenberg's relative youthfulness both conspire to keep the latter in the background. It is whispered Vandenberg would rather run in 1940 than 1936. But Mr. Vandenberg obviously appreciates the strength of the good will he is mustering, knows the important part which a solid state delegation will give him, and is raising the political lightning rod.

More Wild Farm Politics

The other major political matter relates to the inflationary Frazier farm bill. This is more amorphous and nebulous than the Vandenberg development, but of vastly greater immediate importance. The plain fact is that Washington appears to be in for a new political reign of terror from pressure groups, with another humiliating experience of politics running wild.

The Frazier Lemke bill is simple and direct. It would allow the Farm Credit Administration to refinance all farm mortgages, and issue bonds for the purpose. If bonds cannot be floated on the open market, the bill provides that they shall be turned over to the Reserve Board, which would be authorized to issue new currency against them to the amount of $3,000,000,000. It is backed by the Rev. Charles F. Coughlin and similar "cheap money" groups.

Thus, the bill has about equal attraction to the farm groups and to the inflation groups, and an alliance of these blocs is pushing it forward. An unsavory phase of the affair is that a number of conservative Republicans, who can hardly wish to countenance such a measure, signed the discharge petition to force a vote with the obvious intention of embarrassing the President.

Among the list of Republican regulars signing the petition were Earl G. Michener of Michigan, and Hamilton Fish of New York, Jesse P. Wolcott and Roy C. Woodruff, also of Michigan, Frank Crowther and Francis D. Culkin of New York, and others.

If the bill passes Congress it is believed a Presidential veto would be certain, and would be sustained. Party leaders were at first confident the bill would not get through the House. Now they are not so sure.

Peacemaker

Ray Newton
Executive Director of the Emergency Peace Campaign

Interest in Peace Campaign Shows Wide Antiwar Feeling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 4—The nationwide interest being aroused by the Emergency Peace Campaign, proves conclusively that millions of Americans are determined to do their utmost to keep their country from going to war again, said Ray Newton, executive secretary of the campaign, on May 2, as he left its headquarters in Philadelphia for Chicago, where he will address a meeting on May 5.

"The Emergency Peace Campaign was born of the great will for peace on the part of the American people," he declared. "The idea first found expression among members of the Religious Society of Friends, better known as the Quakers, but has spread so rapidly that literally thousands of people from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico are giving of themselves and their substance in a great outpouring of this will for peace."

Denies Any Red Influence

In some quarters it is being suggested, Mr. Newton continued, that the Emergency Peace Campaign is backed by sinister radical and Communistic forces. "I may say," he stated, "that among our leaders there are no Communists and that we have, and will constantly refuse to co-operate with Communist groups."

The present peace effort, Mr. Newton insisted, is far from being a mere negative opposition to war; it must be a continuous, positive endeavor to substitute more civilized and more Christian methods of solving grievances between nations as they already are solved by law between individuals and groups.

"The Emergency Peace Campaign proposes to help make the great American will for peace articulate by holding conferences and mass meetings all over the country three times a year for at least the next two years. We are also calling upon young men and women to devote themselves to this crusade in special forms of active service for peace."

Ways to Preserve the Peace

In Mr. Newton's opinion, if armament races and militaristic tensions, with their resultant high taxes, are to be avoided, neutrality laws should be so drawn that excessive trade with belligerents is impossible. He believes also that the armaments of the United States should be reduced to the minimum needed to defend the continental territory of the nation from an aggressor—as a step toward eventual universal disarmament.

"We also believe," he said, "that the Constitution of the United States should be amended in such a way as to prevent our Government from engaging in war until after there has been a referendum of all the voters. Let those who must do the fighting and pay the bills decide if and when we should enter into war."

Ray Newton has been secretary of the peace section of the American Friends Service Committee since 1927, during which time he has organized the 10 Institutes of International Relations held in colleges throughout the country each summer. It was from these activities that the idea of the Emergency Peace Campaign developed.

Illinois Democrats Unite in Solid Front

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 2 (AP)—Orators from opposing wings of the Democratic Party sealed peace yesterday with state convention addresses calling for a solid front to re-elect President Roosevelt and Gov. Henry Horner.

Temporary Chairman John E. Cassidy from the Horner Camp told the 3000 delegates, "today we are of one heart and mind and a single purpose." He did not refer directly to the unsuccessful attempt by followers of Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago and National Committeeman Patrick Nash to defeat the Governor's bid for renomination.

Permanent Chairman B. S. Adamowski from the Kelly-Nash battalion concluded his speech with a comparison likening the Democratic Party to "a united army, marching to triumph under the leadership of our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and our Governor, Henry Horner, in their sublime battle in behalf of humanity," he urged the delegates to work for success of the entire ticket.

Two Qualify in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 2 (AP)—A presidential preference contest in Florida was assured today as Secretary of State Robert A. Gray announced two candidates, President Roosevelt and Joseph Courtremarsh of Lebanon, N. H., have qualified for the Democratic primary.

Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, who was mentioned some months ago as a probable candidate, announced in Atlanta he would not qualify.

Arizona Democrats Split

TUCSON, Ariz., May 2 (AP)—Arizona Democrats, opening their state convention today, were divided into two camps on selection of a national committeeman.

State Chairman W. P. Stuart said one was identified with Gov. B. B. Moeur's administration, the other with R. C. Stanford, runner-up for the gubernatorial nomination two years ago.

Youth Leaders Prepare To Take Their Part In Broad Peace Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 4—Enthusiasm for peace, not as the negative of war but as a concept of co-operative living based on the application of Christian principles, is running high at Pendle Hill. At this Quaker graduate school among tall trees on a hilltop near Swarthmore, a leaders' training conference is being held by the youth section of the emergency peace campaign. The two dozen leaders who have come from as far as the Pacific coast and the deep South, are to form the nucleus of the Emergency Peace Volunteer organization, which will send out more than 400 young men and women this summer into rural communities in 30 states.

Gathered round a crackling log fire in the evening, the young men and women listened earnestly as Ray Newton, executive secretary of the Emergency Peace Campaign, told how he first conveived the idea of a great united effort to bring about a better understanding of the problems of international relations and a stronger desire for the settlement of conflicts in interest by law instead of war—just as the courts have replaced dueling in individual conflicts of interest or "honor."

Harold Chance, director of the Youth Section, and for the past several years director of the Wellesley Institute of International Relations—one of 10 organized by the American Friends Service Committee under the direction of Mr. Newton—discussed the particular plans of this Youth Section.

He began by reading from the Journal of George Fox, who founded the Society of Friends.

"The great thing we must remember," said Mr. Chance, "is that to us, as it was to George Fox, peace is a constructive way of life—not a negative opposition to war. We only object to war because we know of a better—a more Christian—way of settling problems and maintaining honor."

Dan West, of Carlisle, Penna., and Carl Landes of Bluffton, Ohio, field secretaries of the youth section, told of their own experiences in the field. Mr. West especially, stressed the importance of individual contacts. "The young people we need," he said, "are those who can make friends, who can prove by their own living, not simply their talking, that the principles of peace are practical."

General discussion continued on Saturday morning, and in the afternoon the group was addressed on the Christian aspects of their summer's work, by Henry Cadbury, professor of New Testament at Harvard University.

Important among the decisions made at the meeting was one that a major Volunteer project in Oregon this summer will be the forwarding of referendum on a noncompulsory military training bill in that State, which is being initiated now by the Oregon Committee for Peace and Freedom.

At present, it was reported, the 16,000 signatures needed to petition for the referendum, which must be obtained before July 1, are being actively sought.

The object of the bill would be to end conmpulsory military training at state institutions.

Raymond Wilson, Peace Section secretary of the American Friends Service Committee emphasized that there are three phases of war, of which one, the actual waging of battle, is not necessarily the most important. The other two, which we are now experiencing simultaneously, he said, are the period of preparation, with armament competition and propaganda, and the period of depression which results from actual conflict and preparation.

To fight against war, he said, it is not necessary to wait for the second stage—actual open conflict. It is still more important to prevent development of the first stage, by developing intelligent understanding of the problems involved and means of solving them "by law instead of war."

North Carolina Traces Early School History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The first professional school teacher in North Carolina was Charles Griffin, who came to Pasquotank County, from England, in 1705, as a missionary of the Established Church. This information is contained in a special report published by Dr. J. Henry Highsmith of the State Department of Public Instruction, who has compiled a chronological summary of the progress of education in this State.

It was not until 1760, Dr. Highsmith points out, that the first "academy" was established. This institution was set up in Wilmington. In 1772, the Moravians established what was then known as Salem Academy, one of the oldest institutions in this section of the United States. From this grew the present Salem College for young women at Winston-Salem.

Publisher Rallies Women In Press Freedom Fight

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP) — Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, called on members of the Women's National Republican Club May 1 to join the fight to preserve freedom of the press.

"So far the press has fought almost alone to preserve our liberties," he said in an address before the club. "Your presence here shows that we will fight alone no longer.

"You will enter the battle and lead millions to save your country from the fate that is engulfing the rest of the civilized world."

Steiwer's Speech Seen as Blueprint For G. O. P. Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Empire State Republicans have before them today what they see as a blueprint of the platform and campaign the Republican Party will adopt at its national convention in Cleveland in June. It calls for the turning of employment relief back to the states and localities, the scrapping of the Works Progress Administration and an attack all along the line on New Deal spending and fiscal policies. The "blueprint" was outlined in an address by Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, who will be temporary chairman in Cleveland, before the Queens County Republican Committee at Jamaica, Saturday.

It was Senator Steiwer's first address in the East since he was named as temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention—a post which traditionally makes its occupant a possible "dark horse" candidate for the presidential nomination.

Hurls Relief Charges

Charging that "a substantial part" of relief money spent by the Federal Government had "been diverted to go into the pockets of politicians who are loyal to the New Deal," Senator Steiwer declared the Republican Party had a right to ask the American people whether they approved "the evils of the existing program."

"We have a right to denounce the wickedness of playing politics with human misery," he declared. "Let us make our purpose perfectly clear. We will not repudiate the destitute nor starve those who are in need, but we must courageously take our position that public money devoted for relief of the destitute will be employed to feed hungry mouths, and not to feed hungry political manipulators working under the direction of Mr. (James A.) Farley.

Cites Broken Pledges

"This Administration was pledged by the 1932 platform to reduce the expenditures of the Federal Government by 25 per cent. If you want to calculate the extent to which this pledge remains unfulfilled, look up the recent statement of the Secretary of the Treasury that the deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, will be approximately $6,000,000,000.

"Instead of keeping the pledge to reduce expenditures, the expenses of government have been steadily increased and are still being increased by the Federal Administration . . .

"America, standing aghast at the revelations already made, must determine upon its course of action," he said. "A balanced budget is imperatively needed, but equally important is the restoration of sanity in government. The American people have a right to expect a sense of responsibility in all government officials. We must insist upon efficiency in governmental administration; we must go back to the civil service; we must look forward to a new understanding of our practical problems, and, if I estimate correctly the temper of the American people, we will re-establish in this nation government by law in lieu of the present system of personal government based upon executive discretion.

"We will unfetter the American economic system; we will employ again the matchless capabilities of the American people, and we will set our hands and minds to the task of reconstructing in a way that will bring social security to the men, women and children who make up our great republic."

French Lefts Win Parliament Control

(Continued from Page 1)

unemployment, boldly attack the economic crisis and watch over world peace. We accept proudly this mandate of the French democracy."

Problem of the Franc

The first serious problem which the new "Popular Front" Government will have to face is that of the franc. Nearly one billion francs in gold left France last week and another billion in the two preceding weeks. In financial circles the overwhelming victory of the Socialists and Communists is generally expected to accelerate this flight of gold from France and there is prospect of a grave monetary crisis in the near future.

This is due to the violent campaign waged against the Bank of France by the Popular Front during the elections. Bank of France shares fell sharply on the Bourse today as did also French rentes.

Part of the Left program calls for nationalization of the Bank of France, and although the Popular Front is opposed to devaluation of the franc, it is even more opposed to deflationary measures which would appear necessary if devaluation is to be avoided.

Reasons for Left Swing

The two principal causes for the sharp swing to the Left in the election are:

First, general discontent due to the economic situation. This is clearly indicated by the fact that most of the Communist gains were registered in and around Paris where two thirds of the unemployed in France are to be found.

The second cause was the popular feeling against the so-called Fascist leagues such as the Fiery Cross whose spectacular mobilization ended by arousing apprehension in the masses. This battle cry of "Anti-Fascism" provided the Left parties with an effective rallying point.

Among the prominent victors in the election are Edouard Herriot, Radical leader; Paul Reynaud, devaluationist deputy for Paris; and Raymond Patenotre, another ardent advocate of devaluation.

Five members of the present Cabinet were defeated, including Marcel Deat, Minister of Air, as were also Col. Jean Fabry, former Minister of War in the Laval Cabinet, and Henry Franklin Bouillon, anti-German nationalist.

U. S. Seeks Help In Redefining Neutrals

(Continued from Page 1)

continents, perhaps involved in war. This neutral bloc would take its stand on two points:

(1) Refusal to "outfit" the war with munitions, money, or more than a minimum of raw materials; (2) insistence upon the right to trade with all other neutrals.

The field of neutral trade, even with other neutrals, ran into difficulties in the World War primarily because of the question of resale and transshipment.

Many neutral countries were little more than middlemen from an overseas supplier to a belligerent. Therefore the blockading belligerent felt it necessary to curb neutral trade. That precisely identical results would come about in another war is the expectation of many authorities.

The full program presented by Secretary Hull for consideration at the Buenos Aires conference follows: It may be enlarged later.

The Hull Proposal

1. (a) Perfection of existing inter-American peace treaties. (b) New peace treaties.

2. (a) Rules regarding rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents. Conclusion of a convention open to all nations supplementing and clarifying existing rules concerning rights and duties of neutrals with reference to certain classes of trade and commerce. (b) Consideration of steps looking to a more comprehensive restatement of international law pertaining to neutral and belligerent rights and duties.

3. (a) Improvement of communications between the American republics. Steamship communication. (b)) Pan-American highway.

4. Facilitation by government action of the exchange of teachers and students between the American republics.

5. (a) Inter-American trade. Tariff trade among the American republics involving a pledge to create no new discriminations. (b) Proposals concerning principles of equality of trade opportunity and consideration of steps looking forward to ensuring application of those principles.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

soon as election returns were posted. It dropped again today when the Leftist swing became more conclusive.

The French Leftist victories had repercussions in Poland, where foreign exchange restrictions were placed on the zloty.

The Question

The big question is: "Will France stay on gold?" France, Switzerland, Holland and Poland are members of the so-called gold bloc. Polish apprehension to the status of the French franc was displayed by its restriction action last week.

The Leftist swing in France described as the most marked since 1881.

Ethiopia—Emperor in Exile; Italians Advance

Italy, in the interval between rains, has apparently conquered Ethiopia. Fascist troops invaded Ethiopia seven months ago on Oct. 2. The big rains had just stopped. Today General Badoglio's army is reported less than 50 miles from Addis Ababa. With the flight of Emperor Haile Selassie and the revolt of his chiefs, all further opposition seems dissipated. And the Italians are barely days, perhaps, hours ahead of the big rains.

The Italian conquest beclouds Europe with questions and dilemmas.

Great Britain

The British Cabinet met in special session. Britain sees plainly that economic sanctions did not stop the war. Shall Il Duce profit from his conquest? Shall sanctions be dropped? Shall Britain recognize the prospective Italian puppet state of Ethiopia? These are the questions. Whether Britain blames Italy's use of poison gas, French vacillations or faulty League machinery for the failure of sanctions, the world is prone to interpret this stage of events as marking a setback for British diplomacy.

Plenty Yet to Do

Italy flushed with victory, waiting to celebrate the fall of Addis Ababa, still recognizes it has many fences to mend. It must repair diplomatic tears and rents. If possible, it must restore friendship with Britain and France; it must rebuild its hard-hit economic fabric and it must finance a colonial policy in Ethiopia.

Geneva knows that the Italian conquest may be widely interpreted as a defeat of the collective system and a major blow at the League of Nations. Yet statesmen possessed of the long view are turning their attention to strengthening the League machinery.

France an Enigma

France is an uncertain factor. The French attitude cannot be ascertained until the new Cabinet, reflecting the victory of the Socialists, is formed. The Leftist victory may prove costly to Il Duce. French Liberals are far more hostile to Italian Fascism than was the Sarraut Government. Conceivably, a Liberal French Government might join hands with Britain even at this late date to contest Il Duce's victories.

The Record

The League powers initiated economic sanctions against Italy last November. More than 50 nations joined the sanction front. For a month sanctions, except on oil, were steadily screwed tighter. The League seemed to have hit its pace. Then in December the Hoare-Laval peace plan broke the League's stride. In March Adolf Hitler tripped the League runners by remilitarizing the Rhineland. France's attention was hopelessly diverted from the Italo-Ethiopian issue. At no time were the nations able to collect all their energies and forces and resolve their conflicting interests.

Information Wanted About AAA Checks—Tariff and the Farmer—Large-Scale Farming —'Simplified' Taxation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) Mich.:

It is a very curious circumstance to me, as it has been for the last six weeks, that every time I have undertaken to ask for simple information regarding the Triple A benefit payment checks some one has wanted to change the subject. The Administration's spokesmen immediately want to talk about something else.

Senator James E. Murphy (D), Montana:

Large payments were most common in those branches of agriculture in which large-scale farming is a most firmly established practice, as for example, cane sugar and rice.

These large payments are a symptom of a national agricultural malady—concentration of ownership and control of the resources of farm production, particularly in certain special branches of agriculture.

Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont:

The long awaited New Deal tax bill has arrived! It is 248 pages long, and, as I see it, covers more complexities, intricacies, and involved situations with respect to taxation than any other measure ever introduced in the history of federal taxation.

Representative Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky:

We start off with the idea that no tax bill would suit our friends of the minority in this session of Congress. This is their position, even though for months and months prior hereto they have lectured and chastised the party in power with negligence, and even cowardice, for failing to bring in a tax bill that would "balance the budget."

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), Kentucky:

I do not think anyone can deny that for generations the American farmer has been bearing the burden of tariff taxation without any compensatory reward upon his part for the taxes he has indirectly paid for the benefit of industry. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 has been described as the tariff act of the American farmer.

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Social Security Aids 690,277 In Nation, U.S. Board Estimates; N. Y. Leaders Urge State Action

Aged, Blind and Dependent Children in Several States Given Cash

Millions in Benefits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—The Social Security Board estimated today that 690,277 persons would receive aid during the quarter ending June 30 under public assistance plans approved to date.

Those to be aided include 528,694 needy aged, 18,750 needy blind and 142,878 dependent children.

Public assistance plans of 31 states and the District of Columbia, calling for total monthly benefits of $10,509,466 have been approved so far by the board. Of the total, $8,638,752 will go to aid the aged, $478,845 to the blind and $1,391,868 to children who have no means of support.

State Plans Approved

The board has approved 29 state plans for old-age assistance, 18 state plans for aid to the blind and 17 state plans for aid to dependent children. In addition, it has under consideration seven state plans for old-age assistance, three state plans for aid to the blind and eight state plans for aid to dependent children.

Federal allotments to each state amount to half the sum which the state grants to needy persons 65 years of age and over and to the needy blind, provided they are not inmates of public institutions. Grants for aid to dependent children represent one third of the state's payments.

State Eupervision

In order to meet the approval of the Social Security Board, a state plan for any of these forms of public assistance must provide for cash payments to needy persons in all parts of the state; there must be a single agency to administer the plan or to supervise the administration if the plan is directly administered by the counties; and the state agency must have power to hear appeals from any decision denying assistance to an applicant.

Wagner and LaGuardia Appeal to Assembly to Enact Bill

G. O. P. Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—The Republican-controlled Assembly has before it today pleas by United States Senator Robert F. Wagner and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, two of the leaders for social reform in New York State, to forget partisan politics and enact the social security program which already has passed the Democratic-controlled Senate, but is held up in the Lower House. Their plea comes as the legislature drives toward adjournment, which the lawmakers expect to be able to vote at the end of this week.

Senator Wagner in an address radiocast over station WHN last night, characterized the Assembly's action in connection with social security as "the worst kind of partisanship" and declared he could not believe the people of New York would permit it to continue.

Rubs Out Party Lines

Republicans and Democrats in the Congress had led the way in rubbing out party lines in connection with social security, he said, and he called upon the Republicans in the Assembly to do likewise, adding that it was because of politics that, "In our own Empire State, the hopes of the old and the unemployed are being dragged in the mire of the worst kind of partisanship."

"Seventy-four Republicans in the Assembly, and not a single Democrat, have voted against enabling our State to unite with the Federal Government in caring for the old, the crippled, the blind and the fatherless," he continued.

"Twenty-five years ago, when President Roosevelt and I were in the state Legislature, New York rose from last to first in the list of humanitarian states. Shall the State which led so long now sink into the ignominy of reaction when the whole spotlight of national attention is concentrated on its course?

Appeals to People

"I cannot believe that the people of New York will allow it to be so. To them, as always, I appeal, in confidence that their judgment and their action will maintain our proud position in the forefront of social progress."

Senator Wagner stoutly defended the social security bill and the New Deal, whose program, he said, has been "to create permanent jobs in private industry, based upon the greater prosperity of American business.

Mayor LaGuardia, in a radio address over Station WOR Saturday night, urged every mayor in New York State and every taxpayer in New York City to appeal personally to their individual Assemblymen for favorable action on the social security bill before this Legislature adjourns. Failure to adopt the measure would result in the State losing $20,000,000 in federal funds it would be entitled to receive if the bill were passed, he said. He declared its defeat would add to the financial difficulties of New York City and every community in the State.

Must Not Lose Hope

"We must not lose hope," he said. "It is just unthinkable that a legislature will deprive its state of $20,000,000, adding just that much more to the burden of the taxpayers for no good reason at all. We can count dollars and cents and we may measure political strategy or partisan advantage, but we cannot weigh human suffering and misery.

"I now publicly beg the Assemblymen of the State of New York to pass the Senate bill before it adjourns."

Woman Senator In Canada Hails Women's Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The first decades of the twentieth century brought women more privileges than ever before, the greatest advance of recent times being the change from the former attitude that man's problem was his relation to the universe and woman's problem her relation to man, to the recognition of the common humanity of man and woman. This statement was made by Senator Iva Campbell Fallis in a recent address before the University Women's Club, as she based her talk on the challenge to women of the next 65 years of the century, the challenge never to let their position recede again.

Another outstanding feature, she continued, was the recognition of women themselves of their right to determine their own vocation.

Women are a necessity in the home, social and educational world, said Mrs. Fallis, but not yet so necessary in the political world. Women must develop a national outlook by learning to know more intimately the problems of other sections of the country and spanning the gulf between city and rural women and their problems.

South Carolin AAA Receipts

South Carolina farmers received $21,823,284 in rental and benefit payments during the life of the AAA.

A Movie Actress Returns

© International

Greta Garbo Being Interviewed Aboard the S. S. Gripsholm

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Greta Garbo, who bade adieu to America a year ago with "I tank I go home now," came back yesterday and said:

"I have no home. I'm just a wanderer."

This time the Garbo, who has traveled as Jane Smith, Greta Berger, Gussie Berger, Joan Emerson and Greta Gustafsson—"I like G-G best," she said—was plain Mary Holmquist, without escort or maid.

Those who went down the bay to greet Miss Garbo were almost incredulous when the word was announced she would grant a general interview, something she had hitherto declined.

She answered questions of her interviewers with carefully chosen and more carefully enunciated words. She said she had no idea how long she would stay in New York.

No, she was not to appear on the legitimate stage.

She professed herself puzzled over why people should want to ask her questions. Couldn't they see her on the screen and see what she has to express?

Prohibition Party Liberals Demand Change in Policy

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 4 (AP)—Conflicting factions within the Prohibition Party mobilized today on the eve of their national convention with the prospect of a sharp debate over the inclusion of "liberal policies" in the party platform.

Although opposing forces are in agreement on the principal issue of prohibition, a growing feeling among liberal leaders for rehabilitation of the party to include other national issues was manifest soon after national leaders arrived for the opening tomorrow.

Impartial Attitude

The threatened conflict reached into the executive committee, with Edward N. Blake of Chicago, national chairman, adopting an impartial attitude on liberalism and change of the party name.

Howard L. Holmes of St. Louis, a national committeeman and a member of the executive committee, widened the breach last night with the statement that he would submit the controversy to an "open fight" on the floor of the convention if necessary.

Mr. Holmes demands liberalization of the party program to include what he considers other major issues. He said yesterday "the party must recognize certain economic issues that will determine the destiny of the country if it is to succeed."

Prohibition Big Issue

The group opposed to Mr. Holmes wants to continue the past policy of the party, with prohibition as the one big issue. Mr. Blake, while he said he was adopting an impartial attitude in this fight, has aligned himself against Mr. Holmes. The national chairman said some time ago he thought the party should include "social issues" in its program but that he believed the prohibition question should not be "buried" as a result.

The meeting of the executive committee tonight in pre-convention session is expected to bring the issue into the open. The convention will not nominate its slate until Thursday.

18 Heroes Win Carnegie Medals

PITTSBURGH, May 4 (AP)—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission recognized 18 acts of bravery May 2 by awarding bronze medals to the heroes.

Seven school children, three of them girls, were among the recipients.

One medal was awarded posthumously. It went to the widow of David James Sweeney of Wheatland, Penna., in tribute to his bravery in saving two laborers from a gas-filled blast furnace.

Eleven of the medals were for rescues of persons from drowning. It was for such heroism that Robert Byron Simpson of Locust Valley, N. Y., and William A. Raab of Point, Texas, each of them 12 years old, were honored.

Skyscraper Held Tax-Free As Educational Property

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—The towering Chrysler building, world's second highest skyscraper, was relieved by a court decision May 1 of a $12,000,000 city tax assessment, because it is built on land owned by Cooper Union, which uses the income for operating its nationally-famed school.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court gave a unanimous decision affecting the 77-story office structure which is one of the landmarks of New York's skyline. In its opinion, the court noted that the land on which the building rests was freed of all assessments by an act of the Legislature in 1859, the year Peter Cooper, renowned philanthropist, founded the Cooper Union School.

Wallace Derides High Tariff As Farm 'Cure-All'

LINCOLN, Neb., May 4 (AP)—Declaring that farmers would be "sold down the river" if they accepted a high tariff policy as a "cure-all for agriculture," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, outlined today a four-point program for agricultural improvement.

"The outlook for agriculture is bright," Secretary Wallace said at a meeting of farmers at the University of Nebraska. "But keeping it so will depend upon maintaining the present healthy supply situation, reopening further the channels of world trade, conserving the fertility of the farm plant and developing the latent home market.

Increase Buying Power

"This last can only come from increasing the buying power of the large groups of people who now have little or nothing to exchange for goods. To give them employment and earning power is a problem challenging the best leadership and the sincerest thought of industry, of agriculture and of government."

The Secretary said that imports of farm products during the past year have been comparatively slight.

"The real question is not whether we want a tariff for farm products," Mr. Wallace said. "We already have one. The real question is, are farmers going to accept the high tariff idea as a cure-all for agriculture?

Sold Down River Again

"If they do, I tell you frankly, farmers are going to be sold down the river again. Need I remind you how often in the past American farmers were sold down the river on this tariff issue?"

Mr. Wallace's defense of administration foreign trade policies followed by a few weeks an Iowa farmers' meeting where higher tariffs on farm products were urged. George N. Peek, former AAA administrator and critic of administration trade policies, spoke at the Iowa meeting.

Missouri Welcomes Pershing

LACLEDE, Mo., May 4 (AP)—Old friends and neighbors of Gen. John J. Pershing welcomed him back to his birthplace May 2 for the third time since the World War. Hundreds of Linn County school children, including pupils of the Prairie Mound school where General Pershing taught two terms, came to see the commander of the American Expeditionary Force take part in cornerstone ceremonies at a new school building.

Movies Reach South African Villages; Natives Puzzled by Sophisticated Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Cinemas, known in South Africa as "bioscopes," are attracting twice as many patrons today as they did six years ago.

The proceeds from entertainment tax last year amounted to £272,223 and it has been variously estimated that the weekly attendance at bioscopes is between 1000 and 2000.

The large majority of these are Europeans, to thousands of whom the visit to the local movie is the main source of recreation. Even the smallest country village now has its weekly or bi-weekly "show" and new halls are being opened and new theaters built every year.

Non-Europeans, too, are attending the bioscopes in increasing numbers. In the Cape and Natal, films made in India are shown to the Malay and Indian communities, but the native and half-caste movie fans have to do with films produced in Britain and America.

The half-castes, with their "white" outlook, prefer the sophisticated type of film, but the natives occasionally find them bewildering, depicting as they do a life utterly unlike anything of which they have had direct experience.

So eager are many of them for spectacular entertainment, however, that they go to the bioscopes regularly and sit engrossed through detective stories, society dramas and low comedies alike. A censorship

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Orchestra 'Widows' Tune In on Husbands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 2—Orchestra "widows" were entertained by an orchestra "widower" April 29—gathering at his home to listen to the famous organization broadcast from California in the course of its tour.

Samuel R. Rosenbaum, vice-president of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, whose wife is first harpist with the orchestra, sent out the following invitation to wives of other players: "Come and be consoled. Your husband and my wife have gone off to California. But on Thursday evening we can hear what they are doing if we listen to the radio. Come to my house at 10."

As one feature of the evening, a prize was awarded to the orchestra "widow" who had received the most letters from her musician husband since the tour began. Mrs. Alexander Hillsberg won with a score of 20 letters in 17 days.

Two Altitude Records Substantiated by Check

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—The National Aeronautical Association said May 2 a check had indicated that Capt. Boris Sergievsky had broken two international altitude records in a flight April 14 at Stratford, Conn.

A calibration report from the United States Bureau of Standards showed Captain Sergievsky, carrying a payload of 1102.3 pounds, ascended to 24,951 feet. He flew a Sikorsky S-43 amphibion.

"The performance entitles the plane to two records," the association said.

These were carrying the 1102.3-pound payload above the former record of 17,877 feet and surpassing the 18,641-foot record for the same class of planes without a load.

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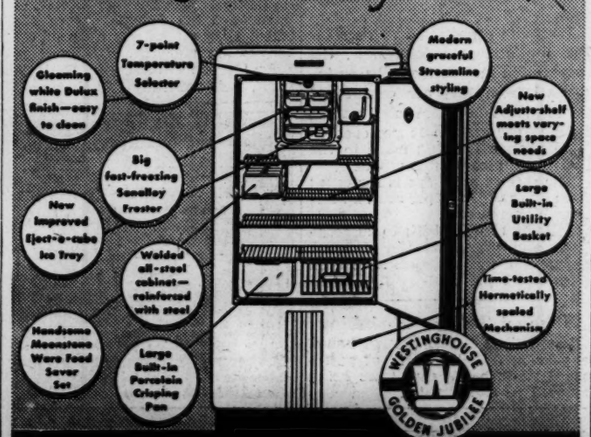
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Americans Appeal for Aid To Halt Marauding Natives

(Continued from Page 1)

widely separated back gates of the compound.

Complete disorder continued to rage through the streets of the Ethiopian capital, continuing since Saturday. One American fatality had been recorded, that of Mrs. A. R. Stadin, wife of an American missionary doctor, who was struck by a stray bullet which pierced the galvanized-iron roof of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, where she was sleeping.

Americans and Europeans anxiously watched for the arrival of Italian troops, who were encamped only a dozen miles away at sunset last night.

Thought Legation Empty

The attack on the American Legation came after marauders, observing several parties leave the compound, evidently assumed it was undefended. The raiders struck at two widely separate back gates, with heavy rifle fire from behind cover. Loyal native servants, poorly armed, together with half a dozen Americans, drove off the attackers with at least one casualty among the bandits.

Minister Engert's dramatic account of the attack was dated at 10 a. m., May 4, Addis Ababa time. It said:

"The first definite attempt to gain access to the Legation was made by a band of marauders this morning.

"Between 8:45 and 9 a. m., they suddenly attacked our two widely separated back gates with heavy rifle fire from behind trees and fences, peppering with bullets the back yards where Mrs. Engert and John Spencer of Grinnell, Ia., a young American, happened to be standing at the moment.

Few On Hand

"Unfortunately, as the early morning had been comparatively quiet, Vice Consul William M. Cramp was at the hospital some two miles from here to see if he could be of assistance, and also to have an infected hand of Radioman Anslo attended to.

"In view of the somewhat hazardous nature of his journey, he took with him Chief Radioman Tanner, my chauffeur and two native Legation guards, and five rifles. And, as two newspapermen and Duberriel had left at 6.00 a.m. to try to locate the Italians, we were rather a depleted garrison.

"It is extremely likely that the bandits had been watching departures since last night and had concluded that the place had been practically evacuated.

"However, thanks to the loyalty of our native servants, including the cooks, who at once rushed to defend the gates with only a few revolvers, spears and swords until the rest of us arrived with pistols and shotguns, we made a much greater show of numbers than the attackers expected.

"After a brisk exchange of shots in the course of which at least one bandit was either killed or wounded, they were driven off.

"I cannot speak too highly of my comrades who grasped at once the importance of energetic action. William Lee Pitts, C. F. Cavannah, and Robert L. Hunter, without waiting for orders, rushed fearlessly to take up strategic positions while Hartman and Spencer showed fine sense of discipline and fine sense of cooperation."

Dramatic Account

The American Minister's messages yesterday, coming over the radio station manned by naval radio men, built up a dramatic first-hand account of events. It gave an almost hourly picture.

9 a. m.: Passing of Mrs. Stadin due to a stray bullet was reported.

10 a. m.; Mrs. G. C. Bergman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, two Swedish and two Norwegian nurses were safely evacuated to the British Legation.

11 a. m.; "Although shooting continued all night, things seem on the whole a little quieter. Several fires still smouldering . . . Customs houses burnt with all contents . . . Swedish officers who had been in charge of military school left by train yesterday morning . . . Estimated at least 200,000 rounds have been fired during last 24 hours."

Italians Draw Near

4 p. m.—"There is reliable information to the effect that the Italian vanguard is now only about 10 or 12 miles from the city and will presumably enter it tomorrow. There is no evidence of Ethiopian resistance."

5 p. m.—Two American missions reported safe . . . "Just then an Abyssinian child was shot down near our front gate and as mob was reported to be approaching made it seem wise to send message to British Legation to send trucks (to the American Legation) at least for the evacuation of Greeks and Russians, four Armenian girls and some 15 British Somalis . . . This was done and I believe they reached the British Legation safely."

Turks in Danger

7 p. m.: "I also heard that the Turkish Legation, which lies en route to the so-called Legation Quarter, was in serious danger of being attacked about 5 p. m. and that a squad from the British Legation guard had considerable difficulty in extricating legation personnel and Turkish nationals and only succeeded after killing several Abyssinians.

"Taken together with the general developments during the day, these events induced me to communicate once more with the British Legation to request several trucks be sent to evacute, if necessary, our entire legation."

11 p. m.: "The British Legation very kindly sent not only three trucks but Consul Hope Gill, Military Attaché Taylor, and Captain Keene in command of 15 Sikhs of their legation guard.

Sent Women and Children

"After obtaining from them latest information regarding the general situation, I decided to evacuate the women and children only.

"The following therefore left tonight for the British Legation in two trucks escorted by the Sikhs: Miss B. A. Dommermuth, Avoca, Penna.; Miss E. C. French, Avoca, Penna.; Miss R. M. Shippey, Avoca, Penna., with an adopted child. my two children and their governess; Clerk Fidele, a British subject, his wife and two children; family of our Amharic scribe, Ato Yohanness, and Weeks, colored American. Mrs. Engert desired to remain in the compound to encourage native servants whose families live in the compound and I consented."

"Courage and Coolness"

"With Vice-Consul William M. Cram and Robert L. Hunter and our four radio men, all of whom have shown admirable courage and coolness, I expect to be able to hold the Legation against anything but a mobilized attack from different directions. The following Americans are also assisting: John Spencer; Ben Ames and Hal DuBerrier, as well as Clerk Hartman, a white Russian; Angelopoulos, a Greek, representing the International News, and a Czechoslovakian in my employ.

"Among us we have nine rifles, two shotguns and 10 revolvers with a fair amount of ammunition. I feel very strongly, and my companions agree with me, that we should not abandon the Legation and radio stations without determined effort to hold them, as they would certainly be pillaged and burned after our departure.

"Should the situation become much worse, which I do not anticipate, the Department may depend on my withdrawing before it is too late. The British have left us a truck for that purpose.

"Several fresh fires have started in town but the Legation is not threatened by them. Shooting has been less intense during last hour or so.

"Shall report again in the morning."

British Strongly Behind Collective Security

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The whole future of British foreign policy is in the melting pot as the result of Italy's challenge to the League in her dispute with Ethiopia.

The country today is practically unanimous that in Mr. Stanley Baldwin's words "collective security will never work unless all the nations that take part in it are prepared simultaneously to threaten with sanctions and to fight if necessary." But at this point, unanimity ends. The country has no desire at all to fight anybody. Consequently it is entirely at a loss to know what to do.

The anti-Leaguers are, naturally, jubilant. Believing every nation to be animated solely by selfishness, they put no trust in either the League or "collective security." With an exultant "We told you so," they urge the Government to drop the League and all its works.

Policing Not British Job

Britain, they say, should mind her own business, namely, not world security but the security of the British Empire. They do not consider policing the world a proper job for the British navy. The armed forces of the Empire, they declare, should only get busy if Britain herself is attacked. And they must be strong enough to defend her alone, because everybody must now realize (as they knew all along) that no nation is ever going to give real help to another from purely altruistic motives. Meanwhile, they want the Government to drop sanctions at once and denounce all its extra-imperial commitments as soon as possible.

Probably this school is not so big as it is vocal. For one thing, it has lost quite a number of adherents because of the incontestable fact that Britain's prestige has become just as much involved in the Italo-Ethiopian affairs as the League's. Many people who believe in "no commitments" and the essential selfishness of the nations feel disinclined to let Italy "get away with it," because they think it may have serious repercussions in India, Egypt, Palestine and Iraq if Britain, having tried to stop Italy, fails to do so. Consequently, they feel that something has to be done to retrieve the situation and they do not want to cut adrift even from potential straws at such a moment of crisis.

Those who believe in the importance of Anglo-French solidarity in face of the "menace of Germany" are mostly in favor of cutting the loss and trying to patch up the Stresa Front between France, Italy and Great Britain as soon as possible in case Italy should be driven out of the League and into the arms of Germany. Here again there is a big "we told you so" sentiment.

On the theory that the maintenance of peace in Europe is of more importance than abstract justice for Ethiopia, this section argues that no attempt should have been made to curb Italy because of the dangers that would immediately arise in Europe. They point to the German reoccupation of the Rhineland and Turkey's threat to remilitarize the Dardanelles as proof that sanctions were a mistake.

The section which stands for the League as the basis of a new international order founded on justice still appears to be numerically the strongest. It holds that if sanctions had been rigidly applied from the outset Germany would never have dared to march into the Rhineland. Its view is that it is not the League that has failed, but the states composing the League. It insists that sanctions should continue to be applied and if possible intensified until Italy is brought to her knees, however long this may take.

Economic Sanctions Held Failure

But the logic of events of the past few months has brought the pro-Leaguers face to face with the fact that not only is the threat of economic sanctions powerless to prevent a big power going to war but the sanctions themselves act too slowly to prevent a powerful aggressor from winning it.

Reluctantly convinced that this is the case, many pro-Leaguers are beginning to readjust their philosophy. Some of them, like Mr. George Lansbury and Sir Stafford Cripps, have become more pacifist than ever. They declare that nothing is worth fighting about and that rather than fight they would consent to the dismemberment of the British Empire. They object to sanctions because they think that sanctions lead inevitably to war. And war being an evil, they are determined to have nothing to do with it.

This point of view has recently been denounced by Mr. Duff Cooper, Secretary of State for War, as "unChristian." Most of the supporters of the League apparently agree with him. But they are by no means clear about their own attitude, as the following extract from a letter received by a Member of Parliament testifies: "Why cannot the Government understand that what the country wants is Collective Security and the League of Nations and that we should refuse to commit ourselves to any entanglements outside our own frontiers?"

"Military Support"

Not all League supporters are as confused as that. But not very many of them are prepared to take the League commitments textually and apply them uniformly to disputes wherever they occur. Thus there is widespread support for giving full military support to France and Belgium if they are attacked by Germany and a complete absence of enthusiasm for doing the same to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Lithuania and Austria.

British commitments in these parts of the world are generally regarded as covered by such phrases as Mr. Baldwin's "full support for the League when the Covenant is broken." But it is certain that the majority of those who applauded this phrase of Mr. Baldwin's did not think of "full support" as involving military support.

Yet there is incontestably a considerable number of people who feel that war anywhere is a menace to the British Empire, and that the British must take the lead in stamping upon it wherever it threatens to appear. They support rearmament on the definite understanding that Britain's whole force will be at the League's disposal—even if necessary to the point of war—to prevent a breaker of the Covenant and the Kellogg Pact from getting away with it. They hold that the strong must shoulder the responsibility of protecting the weak from aggression. They believe, in fact, that only if it is thoroughly understood that Great Britain is prepared to fight whenever necessary in support of peace, will world peace be really secure.

Such are the main currents of British opinion in this moment of crisis. It is improbable that any unmistakable indication which current is going to control British foreign policy will be given for some time. Meanwhile, however, any intending aggressor should take note that it is most unlikely that Great Britain will ever again indulge in half-hearted sanctions. Next time it will be all or nothing, and, of the two, the first seems the more probable.

League Faces Biggest Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

doubt whether such a policy would lead anywhere at the present juncture.

On the other hand a section of the League of Nations Union urges intensification of sanctions so as to prove to Italy that aggression does not pay.

May Refuse Recognition

The duty of the League of Nations to refuse to recognize the Italian conquest of Ethiopia remains unaltered by Emperor Haile Selassie's sudden decision to flee his country, in the opinion of League supporters in Britain.

The telegram telling that the Emperor with his family had left by train for Djibouti Friday night, was received at the Foreign Office here Saturday from Sir Sidney Barton, British minister to Addis Ababa. Sir Sidney was informed last Friday that the Emperor had renounced the direction of affairs which he had turned over to his Council of Ministers. Official circles here are convinced that the Negus had to give up the unequal struggle against poison gas and other illegal methods of warfare. In this case a situation of the utmost gravity for the future existence of the League is bound to arise, it is held.

Desire to Come to Terms

The view that it is still the League's duty to see that peace terms fall within the framework of the League Covenant is shared by the British Government, the Monitor understands. But, it is very much doubted whether a majority of the League members will be prepared to do anything further.

A widespread desire to come to terms with Premier Mussolini was manifest at the last Council meeting. It certainly will not have been diminished by the latest events.

It is a widely accepted view today that unless Britain changes the policy announced by Premier Stanley Baldwin of never in future applying even economic sanctions, unless he can in the last instance use force, the League will sink to the level of a clearing house for humanitarian and intellectual co-operation. This, however, is such a serious prospect for the British Commonwealth as well as for the world that when the alternatives become clearer, it is hoped that public opinion here may rally once more to the new world order for which the League stands. But in order to save the League, Britain will have to extend her military commitments beyond the Rhine, and this she is most unwilling to do.

Criticisms

Meanwhile important repercussions on the British internal situation are anticipated in some quarters. The Government is criticized for letitng Ethiopia down—for having brought the League to the verge of destruction—for having played fast and loose with British prestige—for having wasted the taxpayers' money on warlike preparations in the Mediterranean without having anything to show for it—and for having made an enemy of Italy and jeopardized Britain's whole position in the Near East.

Even if these criticisms are in part unfair there is no doubt that the position of the Baldwin Administration is severely shaken. It is declared that the Prime Minister should either have said at the outset that he would if necessary go to war, or have kept the League out of the whole business, as was done in the case of Manchuokuo.

As for the situation in Ethiopia itself, it is generally felt that even if organized resistance is at an end the Italians will still have to keep a large force in the country to restore order. Guerrilla warfare is expected to continue for some time, and if the anticipated difficulties of maintaining communications during the rains actually materialize, some of the isolated Italian forces may be in for serious trouble. In any event, pacification of the country is likely to be a costly business, which may try the patience of those at home who have been looking for quick wealth out of a new colony.

Badoglio Stirs Admiration

On the other hand, military observers pay tribute to the skill with which Marshal Pietro Badoglio reorganized the forces under his command from the state of chaos which they were in during Gen. Emilio De Bono's day. His advance on Addis Ababa is described as a gamble with the weather. If the Ethiopians could have held out another few weeks, military opinion inclines to the view that there would have been an entirely different story to tell. But the gamble appears to have succeeded and Premier Mussolini thus has a trump in hand which necessitates the closest co-operation of all men of peace and good will if the rents in the fabric of the new world order are to be repaired.

Students Ask Shift In Neutral Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Many college students are opposed to the present neutrality law and the Nye-Maverick Bill, according to the Nation, liberal weekly magazine, and the Foreign Policy Association, following an editorial contest for students on the subject, "Will Neutrality Keep Us Out of War?" it was announced recently. Entries were received from 115 colleges in 38 states.

"An overwhelming majority of the students competing stood for greater international co-operation and most of them appeared to favor American participation in the League of Nations," the announcement said.

The first prize of $50 was awarded to Marion J. Donnelly, a senior at the University of California. Second prize went to William H. Haight Jr., University of Wisconsin senior.

Ottawa Tariff On U. S. Motors And Gas Lower

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 2—Substantial concessions are made to United States and British Empire trade in the Canadian budget presented by Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, in the Commons yesterday.

Of the 104 tariff reductions 74 affect the United States through reductions in the intermediate tariff, while 87 help the British Empire under the British preferential and the intermediate tariff.

Most important to the United States are the reductions in duties on automobiles, gasoline and agricultural implements. All automobiles are made dutiable, on importation from the United States or other intermediate tariff countries, at 17½ per cent as compared with existing rates of 17½, 22½ and 30 per cent, according to value.

Low Rates on Parts

Access to low rates on "parts" is predicted upon the attainment of a high degree of Canadian content in the completed vehicle. Machinery used in the automotive industry is entitled to a drawback of 99 per cent of the duty when it is of a class or kind not made in Canada.

Gasoline is reduced under the intermediate tariff to a rate of 1 cent per gallon, as compared to the previous rate of 2¼ cents per gallon.

The duty on agriculture implements is reduced to 7½ per cent, whereas up to Jan. 1 last it was 25 per cent, when, under the Canada-United States agreement it fell to 12½ per cent.

United States trade will also stand to profit by Canadians returning from abroad being exempted from paying duty on goods to the value of $100, provided the same are for their personal use.

Over-All Deficit

The Finance Minister announced that the total revenues for the past fiscal year were $372,100,000 and the total expenditures were $534,291,000, leaving an over-all deficit of not less than $162,191,000 as compared with a deficit of $116,134,000 the previous year.

With the expectation of decreasing the annual indebtedness, the corporation income tax is being increased from 13½ per cent to 15 per cent, and on consolidated returns from 15 per cent to 17 per cent.

No change is being made in the individual income tax schedule.

The rate of sales tax is increased from 6 per cent to 8 per cent, an all-time high record.

Interest charges both to corporations and individuals for deferred payment of income taxes is reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

Missouri Tokens Shrinking

Missouri sales tax tokens, issued a year ago in the form of pasteboard "milk-bottle caps," are being reduced in size slightly.

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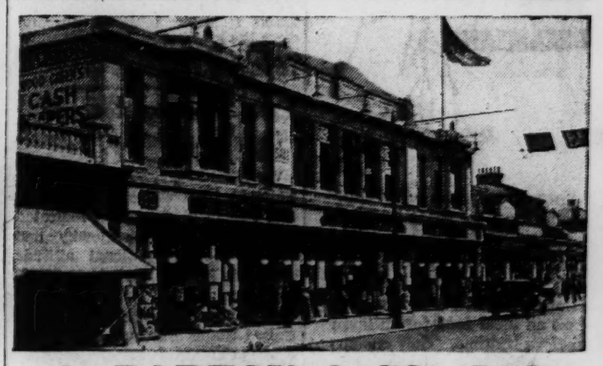
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Zog's Coming Visit to Rome Tied With Balkan Alliance; Yugoslavs Allege 'Sell-Out'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania, May 4—Announcement from Rome and Tirana that King Zog of Albania would shortly visit Premier Benito Mussolini, coupled with the announcement from Belgrade that the long-delayed conference of the states of the Balkan Entente—Yugoslavia, Roumania, Turkey and Greece—was finally taking place today in Belgrade, made a double sequel to the recently renewed and completed Albanian-Italian treaty which ties Albania more closely to Italy.

The Balkan Pact, made to counteract Italian influence in the Balkans, originally was directed more against this influence in Bulgaria, and it was even believed that Albania might join the pact. But, in the course of the past years, Italian influence has been felt less in Bulgaria and more in Albania.

Military Alliance Alleged

Yugoslavs allege that, besides making economic and financial agreements, Italy and Albania have made a number of military arrangements, including the reorganization of the Albanian army by the Italians, the fortification of certain points on the Adriatic coast and of certain frontier points in the direction of the Yugoslav towns of Ohrida and of Podgradets. It is declared by some Yugoslavs that King Zog has "sold" his country to the Italians, to make of it a base for their activities, in exchange for their help in any revolt that might break out against him in Albania.

The Balkan Pact contains a clause which makes possible a military action against an unpleasant neighbor. It is the renowned "aggressor definition" clause, invented by Maxim Litvinoff, and provides that a country is the "aggressor" which, in spite of the remonstrance of a neighbor, allows an organization to carry on, in its territory, any activity against the neighbor. This meant in the case of the Bulgarians the Komitadjis, and in the case of Albania, the Katchaks.

Little Known of Balkan Pact

However, the Balkan Pact, although providing for a common action after consultation, did not define the nature of this action. In the autumn following the making of the Balkan Pact some sort of military convention was made among the Balkan states, but little was learned about it.

The main obstacle to the unity of the Balkan Entente is Greece. The Greek signature on the Pact was almost taken by force, and the strongest campaign against the Pact began in that country immediately after it was signed. The Senate even refused to ratify it before the Minister of Interior had given a statement "that it would in no case involve Greece in a conflict with some power." The "power" is Italy. Greece, with her long coast line and weak fleet is unable to afford a military conflict with Italy, and is unwilling to spoil her relations with Italy for the sake of Yugoslavia or Turkey.

Therefore, the new Albanian-Italian agreement, making such a conflict avoidable if any measures were taken in or against Albania by her neighbors, is likely to make Greece still less enthusiastic about applying or enlarging obligations under the Balkan Pact.

The meeting of the Balkan States, asked for by Yugoslavia and Turkey, has long been delayed because the Greeks, under various pretexts of a domestic nature, declared themselves unable to take part in it.

Oil Concession

In exchange for receiving an oil concession in the new Albanian fields at Berat, Italy has recently undertaken to build an oil refinery at Valona on the Adriatic coast.

This refinery has been under discussion for a long time but the Italians have been reluctant to build it on the Balkan peninsula itself, where a successful revolution in Albania might put it at the disposal of the Yugoslavs to use for their Adriatic submarines. Up to the present, the Italians have preferred the long and complicated procedure of transporting unrefined oil to Italy where it is made ready for use.

Yugoslavia has always been very anxious to have a proper oil supply for her submarines. But the Yugoslavs have desired refineries for oil imported from Roumania to be built in the interior of the country. Therefore, the Standard Oil Company received permission some years back to import unrefined oil from Roumania without duty, and to refine it at Sisak on the River Save.

S. O. Also Ready

The Standard Oil Company also assumed the obligation of building storehouses for oil in which it was to keep a supply that would be sufficient for one year's needs of the submarines. These stores were, of course, subject to requisition by the Yugoslav Government in case of war.

That Italy should at present have changed her mind and agreed to build a refinery in Albania is held here to indicate that she will take additional precautions for keeping King Zog in power.

For the Italians the refinery will be a welcome saving of time and labor, since it will allow their tankships to take oil from Albania direct to East Africa, instead of carrying it first to Italy for refining.

The question of the yearly Italian loans to Albania has also been settled. The remaining 40,000,000 French francs out of the 100,000,000 promised by contract in June, 1931, will be paid in the coming five years in rates of 8,000,000 francs a year. Moreover, the Italian banks are giving credits at low rates to Albania, in order, among other reasons, to allow for the enlargement of the port ot Durazzo. Some of this money will be used to improve Albanian agricultural methods and for draining swamps.

British to Aid Reich Refugees Of Christian Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An appeal to the Christian peoples of Great Britain to contribute £50,000 ($250,000) to a fund to help destitute Christian refugees from Germany has been issued in the press by the Earl of Bessborough, former Governor General of Canada, and chairman of the committee in charge of the National Christian Appeal for Refugees from Germany.

The British appeal follows upon a meeting at Lambeth Palace, London, in February, attended by representatives of various Christian bodies to consider the plight of 12,000 to 14,000 Christian refugees from Germany, of whom about 2500 are estimated to be in destitution and misery. The present appeal is part of a world campaign to raise £125,000 to settle these refugees in Europe, South America, and elsewhere. Of the total, £25,000 is to be raised by churches on the continent of Europe, £50,000 in the United States, and £50,000 in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Jewish communities of the world already have raised £2,000,000, it is pointed out, and are campaigning for £3,000,000 more to help the 64,000 to 68,000 refugees of that faith.

Lord Bessborough's appeal follows a personal letter by the Archbishop of Canterbury in support of the cause, published in The Times of London. Other members of the committee sponsoring the appeal for funds here include Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. A. A. Milne, Sir Philip Gibbs, Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Capt. Victor Cazalet, Lord Iliffe and the Bishop of Chichester.

National Forest Units Combined in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 4—President Roosevelt last week created the Jefferson National Forest in southwestern Virginia by using part of two established national forests and two forest purchase units. The United States Forest Service made the announcement.

The Mountain Lake purchase unit, lying southwest of Natural Bridge, comprises the greater part of the new forest. United to be combined with it are the southern part of the old Natural Bridge National Forest, that part of the Unaka National Forest lying in Virginia, and the Clinch purchase unit in the southwestern section of the State.

It Was a White Elephant

Dr. Charles P. Steinmétz Home, Schenectady

Egyptians Agree On Nonpartisan Regency Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, May 4—Coincident with the news that the general election has resulted as anticipated in a victory for the Wafd, Nationalist organization, it is stated today that a solution has been found of the serious constitutional crisis over the appointment of a Regency Council to govern Egypt during the minority of King Farouk.

During the past five days the question has agitated political circles. According to existing law, the regents must either be appointed by the reigning sovereign under a secret seal, to be opened after his demise and then approved by Parliament, or they must be chosen by Parliament itself within 10 days of the King's passing.

Amicable Arrangement

At the moment of King Faud's passing, however, there was neither a Parliament nor even a constitution. Therefore the way was open to some hard bargaining by the interested parties. Happily, however, an amicable arrangement has now been found.

It is understood that the political leaders have agreed to the appointment of moderate nonparty men as regents. It has been decided that a new Senate, which normally would not have been appointed for some time, shall be elected Thursday.

Will Consult United Front

Moreover, the Prime Minister, Ali Maher Pasha, who claims the right to nominate two fifths of the Senators on behalf of the King, has agreed to exercise this privilege in consultation with members of the United Front. The remaining three fifths are chosen by the electorate.

Thus it will be possible for the Senate and Lower House to meet together and approve a Regency Council within the statutory 10 days. Then it is hoped to get on with the business of drafting the Anglo-Egyptian treaty which has been temporarily suspended.

Complete Independence

Although the Wafd lost a good deal of ground after the failure of the Nahas-Henderson negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance in 1930, it has been re-establishing itself in popular favor during the period of "Palace rule" which made the country distinctly restive.

Fundamentally, every party contested the election on the same platform—the realization of Egypt's complete independence. The oldest party, the Nationalists, alone maintain that this can be obtained without British co-operation, and their following, as the election results show, is not important.

All the other political parties stand for co-operation with Great Britain. They differ, however, in minor and theoretical ways concerning the manner in which negotiations should be carried on.

First Test Since 1929

The major differences of party feeling have centered mainly around questions of personality. A noteworthy feature of the campaign has been the way in which the Arabic press has been urging electors to pay special attention to choosing members with qualities which will enable them to serve not a political creed but their constituents. The Wafdists have helped toward this end by frequently putting forward more than one candidate for a seat.

The general elections constituted the first open voting since 1929, when the Wafdists swept everything before them, so that in the 1930 Parliament they held 107 of the 121 seats in the Senate and 215 of the 235 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

As a protest against the 1930 Constitution, which largely subordinated Parliament to Palace rule, the Wafdists boycotted the 1931 elections, with the result that Ismail Sidky Pasha's party, the Shaabists, became predominant.

Constitution Suspended

Parliamentary government was but a name and ceased to exist even as such when in November, 1934, King Fuad suspended the 1930 Constitution. Egypt remained without a Constitution until December, 1935, when Tewfik Nissim Pasha was able to persuade King Fuad to reintroduce the 1923 Constitution, which is that demanded by the Wafdists. The general election was the consummation of the royal rescript to that effect.

An interesting item in the elections has been the introduction for the first time of a purely labor nonpolitical candidate for the industrial district of Alexandria. The labor movement there is entirely in its infancy, though the Government, through a special department, has been taking a keen and sympathetic interest in it.

When the unions began to grow, mainly through the organization of the ex-Nabil (son of a prince) Abbas Halim, the Wafd endeavored to bring them under its tutelage, but only with partial success, as it is estimated that the majority of the members (totaling some 40,000) respect Abbas Halim's wish to remain entirely social and nonpolitical.

Steinmetz Home In Schenectady To Be Memorial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 1—The $50,000 home which Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz built here and then didn't know what to do with after it was completed, and which has been occupied by his foster-son since Dr. Steinmetz passed on 13 years ago, because he, in turn, didn't know what to do with it, is on its way to becoming a state memorial to the electrical "wizard," it is announced here.

A bill, authorizing the State of New York to add this home to its present park system is now before the Legislature, and local citizens are optimistic about the chance it has of becoming law, recalling that the bill has been favorably reported out of committee with assurances from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman that it will receive his signature.

Under the proposed law, the State would assume maintenance of the Steinmetz home providing it were purchased by citizens of Schenectady. The Junior Chamber of Commerce here has been working on plans to raise the necessary funds.

The Steinmetz workshop and laboratories are a part of the building, as is the library containing hundreds of his books and manuscripts. The electrician's private power house in which he generated electricity exactly suited for his experiments is an annex to the laboratory. There is also a conservatory where Dr. Steinmetz kept many cactus and orchid plants.

Friends of the engineer recalled today that after having spent most of his bachelor years in modest quarters close to the electrical laboratories where he was employed, he was puzzled at what to do with the 14-room home built near Union College. For a time the completed building stood empty of furniture.

Ultimately, J. L. R. Hayden, a young electrician who had come to assist Dr. Steinmetz with his experiments, announced that he was to be married, and the engineer asked the young couple to share his new home. Dr. Steinmetz later adopted Mr. Hayden as his foster son, and made him his heir.

Lowering Noise In Offices Held Efficiency Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Lowering the noise level of a busy office will have a definite effect in improving the health and efficiency of the workers, declared Carl W. Meyer, acoustical expert of New York City, in a recent address here before the Toronto branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

Pointing out that street traffic is not responsible for all offending city noise, he maintained that business machinery in offices contributed a good share to offensive noises, while many office-workers spend eight hours a day amid a roar as loud as at a noisy street corner. Psychological experiments have shown that typists use 19 per cent more energy when working under noisy conditions and that they also lose speed.

Volume of sound is measured by a noisemeter, the use of which Mr. Meyer demonstrated in his lecture. Shouting in unison the audience failed to make the noisemeter register 120 decibels, the loudest noise which the human ear can stand. The sound volume in an ordinary business office registers 50 decibels. The elevated trains in New York run the decibel registration in that city up to nearly 80 decibels.

Nome Is Chilly City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOME, Alaska—This northern Alaskan city had an average annual mean temperature of 26.2 degrees Fahrenheit last year. That was 0.7 degree above normal, nearly six degrees below the freezing mark for the average. Winter temperatures, of course, often drop far below zero.

Balkan Entente Split as Parley Gets Under Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, May 4—The conference of the Balkan Entente, which began here today, faced serious conflict of views on the Turkish plan to refortify the Dardanelles, which Yugoslavia favors but Roumania strongly opposes.

If the Straits should be closed, Roumania feels she may be completely cut off from her principal ally, France, and eventually left to the mercy of the Russian fleet and army.

Greece Seeks to Be Neutral

On the question of Central Europe, also, Greece is not in full accord with her Balkan allies for she is interested only in Balkan matters and refuses to participate in either the action against the Hapsburg restoration or in establishment of National Socialist domination in Austria. Moreover, she wishes to be neutral, even in case of an eventual conflict between Yugoslavia and Italy.

The Russian Enigma

On the question of Russia, likewise, there is much disagreement, for Roumania and Turkey stress an alliance with the Soviets while Yugoslavia still refuses official recognition to the U. S. S. R. In addition, while Roumania, Turkey's ally, opposes fortification of the Dardanelles, Bulgaria which does not even belong to the Balkan pact favors Turkey's demand.

Germany Cuts Unity

The growing influence of Germany in this part of the world has still further diminished the unity among the Balkan States.

In view of all this, it is doubted whether the Balkan league of states has great international importance.

Premier John Metaxas of Greece, Dr. Tewfik Aras, Turkish Foreign Minister, and Nicholas Politis, Greek Minister to Paris, are attending the conference here.

Votes for Orientals Dodged by Canadians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Not wishing to create antagonism between Canada and Oriental nations, the British Columbia Legislature declined to vote on a resolution which would have declared the assembly "unalterably opposed" to the enfranchisement of Orientals in this province.

The resolution did not come to a ballot. It was designed to counteract the policy of the Socialist Party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, which has declared in favor of enfranchising Orientals born in this country.

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Wes Ferrell Joins Grove To Help Sox

BULLETIN

The game between the Boston Red Sox and Detroit Tigers, scheduled for this afternoon, was called off because of cold and cloudy weather at noon today.

By Edwin Rumill

Just when the boys in the vicinity of Fenway Park were beginning to wonder how Lefty Grove could pitch the Red Sox to an American League pennant all by himself, along comes handsome Wesley Cheek (call me Wes) Ferrell with a smart two-hit shutout victory over the world champion Tigers.

Wes was immense yesterday. He had trouble with only one batter, Goose Goslin, who made both of Detroit's hits. Wes gave one base on balls. Bursting into the Red Sox clubhouse after the game, Ferrell flung his glove across the room. "That's something like it, gang," he drawled in his best Carolina dialect. "Old Wes sure had control out there today. Best game yet. Right, Rick?"

"Sure 'nuff," answered the catching member of the Ferrell family, pulling off a stocking. "Those Tigers were hittin' bean bags all afternoon. At least that's the way it looked."

Ready to Help Grove

All of which is bad news to the remainder of the American League. Ferrell is the type of pitcher who depends almost entirely on control. He is a "spot" hurler, throwing every ball to a batter's weakness. When he can't put the ball where he aims, the result is disastrous to both himself and the Red Sox. However, if yesterday's exhibition means anything, the big right-hander is ready to bear his share of the mound burden, which to date has rested heavily on the shoulders of Grove.

Ferrell's performance is encouraging, but the Sox still need two more starting boxmen, or at least probably will need them when the doubleheaders arrive. Ostermueller's inability to finish games like he starts them has put a few wrinkles in Cronin's brow. "Fritz" just seems to lack the stamina. He has everything else.

The sensational second-base play of Oscar Melillo has helped Red Sox pitchers through numerous bad situations of late. Just when the opposition is close to driving another Sox hurler to the showers, Oscar usually comes to the rescue with a sparkling play. Whatever Cronin's future infield plans are, Melillo must be included. The little fellow, who attributes much of his success to spinach, is also hitting in the pinches.

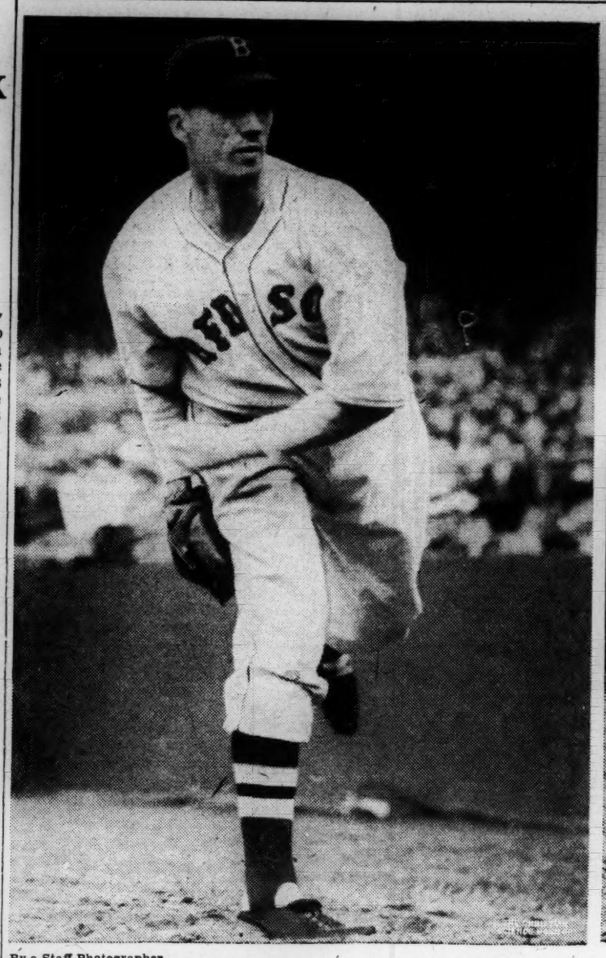
Tigers Here Tomorrow

The Tigers conclude their present series with the Red Sox tomorrow at Fenway Park and it is possible that Grove will pitch for the locals against either Schoolboy Rowe or Elden Auker. Of course these mound selections are always subject to change. It will be Detroit's last appearance here until June 8.

Cochrane, it seems, is now making up for all the good fortune enjoyed by his team through the 1934 and '35 campaigns, which they went through without serious mishap. First Greenberg, then Cochrane himself and then Burns, who was secured to replace Greenberg, have been forced out of the lineup. Many baseball folk believe, however, Joe Cronin included, that the Bengals have enough power as they stand to stay in the race until the club is at full strength again.

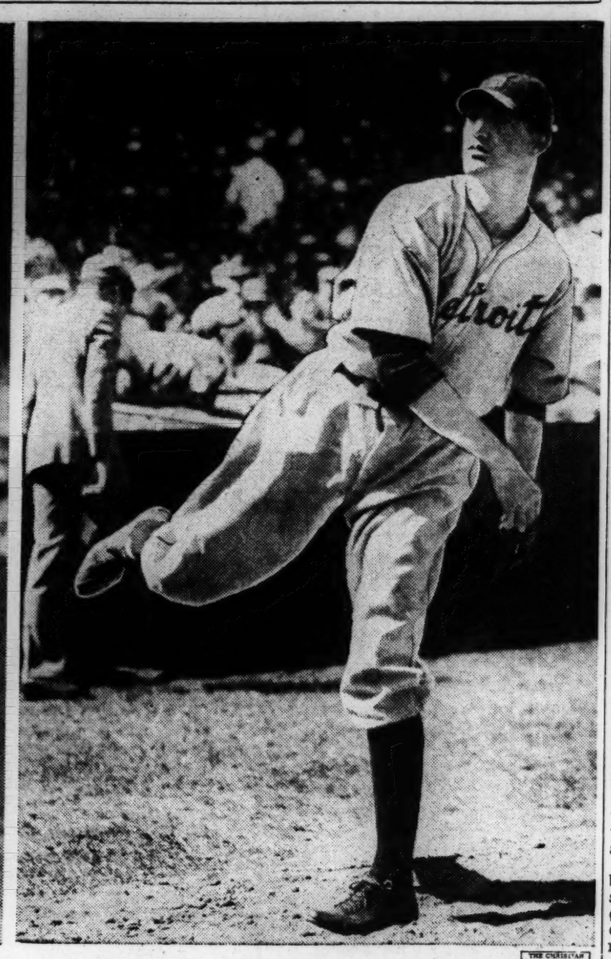
Schoolboy Rowe, the tall right-hander, pitched brilliant ball until forced to leave the team and make a hurried visit to his home. Since his return he hasn't done very well, but he should settle down before the team reaches Detroit.

Ace Pitchers at Fenway



By a Staff Photographer

Lefty Grove, Ace Left-Hander of the Red Sox, Who Is Scheduled to Go After His Fifth Straight American League Victory Tomorrow Afternoon Against the Detroit Tigers at Fenway Park



Lynwood "Schoolboy" Rowe, Tiger Star, and One of the Leading Right-Handed Hurlers in the Majors. He May Oppose Grove Tomorrow as the Tigers Conclude Their Series With the Red Sox

Harvard Nine Adds to Lead In League Race

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	5	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	4	2	.667
Dartmouth	2	1	.657
Yale	2	3	.400
Princeton	2	4	.333
Columbia	1	3	.250
Cornell	1	4	.200

Games This Week

Wednesday—Columbia at Pennsylvania.
Saturday—Dartmouth at Princeton (two games), Cornell at Harvard, Columbia at Yale.

Results May 2

Harvard 13, Princeton 8.
Pennsylvania 8, Cornell 6.
Dartmouth 9, Yale 3.

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—The high-riding Harvard baseball team, leading the Eastern Intercollegiate League with a perfect record of five-straight victories, is in possession of an additional sprig of laurel today, an investigation of old records reveals.

The Crimson's 13-to-8 triumph over Princeton at Cambridge on Saturday was its eleventh straight in dual series with the Tigers. This shattered by one a mark of 10 set up by Harvard teams in the series from 1875 through 1878.

This older run of victories includes a game never claimed by Harvard but always conceded by Princeton. Batting last at Princeton on June 14, 1876, Harvard rallied in the seventh to take a lead of 11 to 10 just as rain broke up the game. The Harvard captain, anxious to catch a train home, offered to call the game a "tie," and the Princeton captain accepted.

Princeton authorities later ruled that the Tiger leader had no right to accept any such unusual concession.

The present Harvard string dates back to the second game of the 1926 series, just before the break, and includes a 5-to-5 tie in 1934. Ties, however, never have been deemed interruptions to baseball streaks.

Tommy Bilodeau of Harvard sets the pace for league batters this week with a mark of .556 for his five games! Five of his teammates are bunched close behind him among the league's first 11 sluggers, with the lowest of the lot, Frank Owen and John Adzigian, tied at .389. The leaders:

Ten Leading Batters in College League

By the Associated Press

(Twelve or More Times at Bat)

Name—	G	AB	R	H	SB	RBI	Av.
Bilodeau (H)	5	18	7	10	2	3	.556
Lynn (Prin)	4	12	2	6	0	4	.500
Maguire (H)	5	18	6	8	0	2	.444
Schulze (Col)	4	14	3	6	0	3	.429
Frigard (D)	3	12	3	5	3	3	.417
Buckhout (Cor)	5	17	4	7	0	2	.412
Colwell (H)	5	17	4	7	1	10	.412
Rosenheick (Cor)	5	17	4	7	2	0	.412
Gibbs (H)	5	23	6	9	1	10	.391
Adzigian (H)	5	18	5	7	1	3	.389
Owen (H)	5	18	7	7	1	8	.389

Individual leaders: Hits, Bilodeau (H) 10. Runs, Fernandez (Penn) 9. Runs batted in—Colwell and Gibbs (H) 10 (tie). Stolen bases—Prouty (H), Frigard (D) and Fernandez (Penn) 3 (tie). Home runs—Colwell (H) 3. Pitching—Ingalls (H) 1.000 (won 4, lost 0). Strikeouts—Ingalls (H) 28.

Team leaders: Batting—Harvard .363. Fielding—Yale .970. Hits—Harvard 52. Runs—Harvard 46. Runs batted in—Harvard 41. Stolen bases—Dartmouth 13. Home runs—Harvard and Columbia 4 (tie). Double plays—Harvard 4.

Major-League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American

Batting—R. Ferrell, Red Sox, .436; Chapman, Yankees, .432.

Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 21; Gehringer, Tigers, 20.

Runs Batted In—Dickey, Yankees, 22; Puccinelli, Athletics, 18.

Hits—Gehringer, Tigers, 29; R. Ferrell, Red Sox, and Crosetti, Yankees, 28.

Doubles—Travis, Senators, 8; Dickey, Yankees; Greenberg, Tigers, and Haas, White Sox, 7.

Triples—Gehringer, Tigers, 4; Dickey, Yankees; Clift, Browns; Lewis, Senators, and Manush, Red Sox, 3.

Home Runs—Foxx, Red Sox, 6; Trosky, Indians, 5.

Stolen bases—Werber, Red Sox, and Crosetti, Yankees, 4.

Pitching—Grove, Red Sox, 4—0; Blaeholder, Indians, and Appleton, Senators, 3—0.

National

Batting—Terry, Giants, .538; Herman, Cubs, .420.

Runs—Moore, Giants, and Herman, Cubs, 17.

Runs Batted In—Norris, Phillies, 21; Leiber, Giants, 18.

Hits—Herman, Cubs, 29; Moore, Giants, 28.

Doubles—Herman, Cubs, 12; Davis and Medwick, Cardinals; Lombardi, Reds, and Lavagetto, Pirates, 7.

Home runs—Klein, Cubs, and Ott, Giants, 4.

Stolen bases—Martin, Cardinals, 5; Allen, Phillies, 4.

Pitching—Benge, Bees, 3—0; Hoyt, Pirates; French, Cubs, and Gumbert, Giants, 2—0.

Mexico Defeats U. S. in Polo

MEXICO CITY, May 4 (AP)—The Mexican Olympic polo team defeated the United States Army eighth area corps quartet, 5 to 4, yesterday, scoring the winning goal after a two-minute overtime period.

Sporting Around The Hub

Local Patronage

THREE-CORNERED bid for local patronage is under way this week, with Fenway Park offering the sensational Boston Red Sox, the Boston Garden billing the circus and Rhode Island advertising horses. With the present public very much sport-minded, Fenway and Rhode Island undoubtedly will attract heavily, and, while the circus is not in the class with sport, it could, under conditions, hurt the gate of athletic events.

Wrestling's so-called dirty linen has been turned inside out and remains unwashed. The Ohio court trial between Dick Shikat and the "eastern trust" has quieted for the moment. A new angle to keep the game before the general public is the court action of a western wrestler, Everett Marshall, against a Philadelphia publication.

Harvard continues to lose in sprint crew races although Coach Charley Whiteside believes his varsity oarsmen hardly had a fair test in being nosed out by Princeton, Saturday, in the Compton Cup regatta. The necessary postponements forced the crews to finish in darkness and in rough water conditions. The Crimson eight was experiencing its first test of the season under racing conditions and the coach plans to continue with the present seating until further tested.

Here and There

The English women lacrosse coaches—Ivona Davies and Lois Brown—will complete their schedule in this section on Wednesday afternoon at the Newton High School . . . They have been coaching various groups in Greater Boston for the past month . . . The Misses Davies and Brown will join the rest of the English tourists in the United States lacrosse tourney to be played at Fieldston, N. Y., this week end.

A. F. Bickford, president of the Oakley Country Club, scored a hole-in-one on the 15th green of his home club course yesterday . . . Bickford used a No. 5 iron for the 159-foot shot . . . He played with A. S. Guy, E. J. Begien and J. Middleton.

In the closing league game of the season, Lynn Riversides soccer team won the runnerup position in the Boston and District League championship yesterday at Lincoln Park, defeating Dorchester S. C. 5 to 1 . . . Riversides have thus won the right to meet Quincy Point Boys Club in the Thomas Grieve Cup final.

Salem increased its leadership to 5½ points in the Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League yesterday by upsetting Bellevue, 11 to 1 at Salem . . . Other results: Norfolk 6½, South Shore 5½; Thorny Lea 6½, Sandy Burr 5½; Framingham 8½, Bear Hill 3½ . . . Women golfers were scheduled to play their sixth team match of the W. G. A. M. series today.

Northeastern Ace Sets New Record

Hankanson, Northeastern hurdler, set up a new record Saturday in Waterville, Maine, when he scaled the 220-yard low hurdles in 24 1-5s. for the new track mark and equaling the state intercollegiate record. . . . The Northeastern ace was high point scorer of the meet, taking four places for his team, which defeated Colby, 93 to 42 in a dual meet. . . . The Boston Y. M. C. A. track team also journeyed to Maine over the week end, but lost to Bates, 44 2-3 to 81 1-3, at Lewiston, Maine. . . . Brae Burn's annual golf tourney will be held May 21 and 22 with 18 holes of medal play. . . . Three gross prizes and nine net prizes will be at stake.

An intercollegiate dinghy regatta is scheduled for the Charles River Basin next Sunday. . . . Representatives from Massachusetts Tech, Cornell, Harvard, Yale, Brown, Dartmouth, Princeton and Columbia will take part in this fast-growing yachting class.

The scheduled baseball game today between Northeastern and Boston College has been postponed, due to weather conditions.

Polish Star Defeats Helen Jacobs

BUDAPEST, May 4 (AP)—Mme. Jedrzejovska, Polish star, scored an upset yesterday by defeating Helen Jacobs of California, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0, in the final for the Budapest lawn tennis championship. The American star appeared tired and indisposed when she appeared on the court in contrast to her opponent's freshness and confidence. The Polish star played with a masterful forehand and won easily after dropping the first set.

Sewanee to Decide On Football Team

SEWANEE, Tenn.—May 4 (AP)—Alumni throughout the country awaited tomorrow's decision on whether the University of the South will seek its lost football glory or retire forever from the sport in which its name once was the greatest in the South.

The board of regents will meet here tomorrow to settle the issue—abolish the sport altogether or authorize means of rebuilding the Tiger elevens.

The downtrodden Purple and White Tigers have not won a league game since the formation of the Southeastern Conference four years ago. Their last major victory was a 12-to-0 triumph over Louisiana State in 1931.

In recent years the squad numbered about 25 boys drawn from a student body of 250, many of them hardly husky enough for a top-flight preparatory school team. Last season Sewanee scored nine points all year, winning one game.

Still unequaled in football annals was the Sewanee team of 1899, which won five games in six days, beating Texas, Texas Aggies, Tulane, L. S. U. and Mississippi, and none of the five foes scored. Sewanee scored 91 points in those games, all away from home.

That was the year the undefeated Tigers won 12 games, scoring 322 points to 10 for the opposition.

College Lacrosse Results

Dartmouth 8, Brown 3.
Hobart 16, Cornell 4.
Johns Hopkins 12, Rutgers 7.
Navy 8; Yale 3.
Syracuse 16, Union 7.
Stevens 6, Swarthmore 5.

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Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Homers, May 3

Vaughan, Pirates	1
Norris, Phillies	1
O'Dea, Cubs	1
Bonura, White Sox	1
Piet, White Sox	1
Foxx, Red Sox	1
R. Ferrell, Red Sox	1
Pepper, Browns	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	6
Trosky, Indians	5
Ott, Giants	4
Klein, Cubs	4
Norris, Phillies	3
Piet, White Sox	3
Dickey, Yankees	3
J. Moore, Phillies	3
E. Moore, Bees	3
Goodman, Reds	3
Hafey, Pirates	3
Gehrig, Yankees	3
Puccinelli, Atletics	3
Vosmik, Indians	3

League Totals

National	70
American	74
Total	144

College Track Results

Alabama 72, Tulane 45.
Army 100, Boston C. 26.
Brooklyn 69 2-3, Savage 29 1-3.
Chicago 72, Purdue 59.
Cornell 81 1-3, Princeton 53 2-3.
Drake 88 2-3, Grinnell 37 1-3.
Elmhurst 71, Wheaton 60.
Gettysburg 79, Dickinson 47.
Georgia 63½, Georgia Tech 62½.
Indiana 85, Illinois 46.
Jamestown 76, Minot T. 56, Dickinson T. 31.
Kansas State 84, Ft. Hays State 47.
Knox 83, Bradley 48.
Michigan N. 80½, Illinois C. 50½.
Middlebury 74, Williams 61.
Navy 71, Virginia 55.
Notre Dame 79 1-6, Pittsburgh 46 5-6.
Nebraska 87 2-3, Kansas 42 1-3.
Ohio Wesleyan 72 1-3, Miami 58 2-3.
Oregon 69½, Wash. State 61½.
Penn State 81, West Virginia 54.
St. Olaf 76¾, Macalester 64½, Mankato T. 20¾.
So. California 83, Olympic Club 47.
Trinity 78, Mass. State 48.
Washington 93, Oregon State 38.
Yale 73, Pennsylvania 62.

Princeton Netmen Win

PRINCETON, N. J., May 4 (AP)—Taking revenge for defeats for the last two years, the Princeton tennis team defeated Harvard 9-0 on Church Courts, Saturday. The Crimson team was weakened by the loss of Jim Thatcher and Gordon Robertson the two top players. Ralph Minnich, of Princeton, captain, beat Jim Glidden, who defeated him last year, 6—0, 6—3.

Amherst Launches Bid

AMHERST, Mass., May 4 (AP)—Coach Al Wheeler's Amherst College nine launched its bid for the Little Three title by beating Wesleyan, 12 to 6, here Saturday. Goodell and Michell hit productive triples for Amherst, while Turner of the Jeffs and Horne of Wesleyan chipped in with fine bits of fielding.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

DERBY, Conn.—Pennsylvania retained Blackwell cup, winning varsity race over Yale's derby course in 10:54 1-5. Yale second at 11:03; Columbia third at 11:03 1-5. Columbia and Pennsylvania tied in junior varsity at 11:33 4-5. Yale third at 11:44 3-5. Pennsylvania won 150-pound race in 7:29. Yale won freshman race in 12:00 with Columbia second at 12:16.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Princeton varsity won Compton cup fourth year in succession, defeating Harvard and M. I. T., with time of 9:08 as against Harvard's 9:13 and M. I. T.'s 9:30 1-2. Harvard also won junior varsity and freshman. Princeton won 150-pound class race.

ANNAPOLIS — Navy comes back to defeat Cornell in three of four races, winning varsity, junior varsity, freshman and losing in 150-pound class.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Jesse Owens, Ohio State star, equals world record of 9.4s. in 100-yard dash for fourth time. Owens won 100 and 220-yard dashes, broad jump and 220-yard hurdles as Ohio State defeated Michigan, 72½ to 53½, for the second time in their history of dual competition.

PHILADELPHIA — Yale came from behind to defeat the University of Pennsylvania, 73 to 62, at Franklin Field in their annual dual track meet. Penn won nine first places, but the visitors showed a better balanced aggregation.

NEW YORK—Manhattan College retained metropolitan intercollegiate title, amassing 62 1-3 points. New York U. second. Columbia third.

CHEVY CHASE, Md.—Don Budge and Gene Mako defeated Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn for the fourth straight time, defeating them in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5, in doubles final of Chevy Chase invitational.

TORONTO—Leroy Herrman, Toronto righthander, pitched 10-inning no-hit game as Toronto defeated Newark, 1 to 0.

SALEM, Ohio—Stella Walsh runs 100 yards in 10.7s., one tenth under women's record, in exhibition.

PARIS — France sweeps all matches in first round Davis Cup play against China.

MONTE CARLO—Holland defeats Monaco 3—2 in first round Davis Cup matches.

CINCINNATI — Paul Derringer suspended indefinitely by Reds for failure to slide home in game with Giants.

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia German-Americans win national open soccer championship, defeating five-year champions, St. Louis Shamrocks, 3—0 in final game.

TORONTO — Walthour and Winter win six-day bike race.

College Baseball Results

Arizona 16, Whittier 4.
Baltimore 9, Navy Plebes 7.
C. C. N. Y. 14, Brooklyn 3.
Colorado 6, Colorado C. 0.
Dartmouth 9, Yale 3.
Denver 8, Greeley State 0.
Duke 8, Wake Forest 2.
Harvard 13, Princeton 8.
Holy Cross 18, Columbia 1.
Fordham 21, N. Y. U. 2.
Illinois S. N. 2, Western State 1.
Kansas State 4, Nebraska 1.
Luther 6, Carleton 1.
Maine 5, Bates 4.
Manhattan 11, St. Francis 1.
Middlebury 8, Army 7.
Minnesota 12, Wisconsin 0.
Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 5.
Navy 6, Temple 5.
Ohio Wesleyan 17, Marshall 11.
Pennsylvania 8, Cornell 6.
Providence 10, St. John's 5.
Richmond 5, Wm. & Mary 1.
St. John's 13, St. Thomas 1.
St. John's 6, Northeastern 5.
St. Olaf 8, Hamline 5.
Syracuse 17, Colgate 6.
Trinity 10, Stevens 1.
Upsala 8, Wagner 7.
Virginia P. I. 4, W. & L. 3.
Wake Forest 13, Duke 10.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	9	5	.643
New York	9	6	.600
Chicago	9	7	.563
Pittsburgh	8	7	.533
Philadelphia	9	10	.474
Cincinnati	8	9	.471
Boston	6	9	.400
Brooklyn	6	11	.353

Results May 2

Pittsburgh 6, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 3.
Chicago 5, New York 4 (10 innings).
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 0.

Results May 3

Philadelphia 8, Chicago 5 (12 innings).
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 5.
New York 7, Cincinnati 5 (11 innings).
St. Louis 6, Boston 2.

Bobby Jones in Old-Time Form

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 4 (AP)—Robert T. Jones Jr. showed a flash of his old golfing form yesterday as he played the testing Longmeadow Country Club course in 67, three under par, in the rain. In company with Jones were Horton Smith and M. B. Reach Sr. and Jr. He went out in 35 and in with 32, three under the card. Jones, here on a business visit, used only 19 strokes in playing six holes on the second nine, from the eleventh through the sixteenth.

College Golf Results

Amherst 3, Rutgers 3.
Army 4½, Swarthmore 4½.
Dartmouth 5, Yale 4.
Harvard 5, Brown 4.
Harvard 7, Holy Cross 2.
Iowa 15, Wisconsin 12.
Kansas State 11½, Creighton 6½.
Notre Dame 13½, Northwestern 7½.
Wesleyan 4, Worcester P. I. 2.
W. and L. 17, Navy 10.
Yale 6, Williams 3.

Princeton Poloists Win

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 4 (AP)—Princeton defeated Yale, 5 to 4, Saturday, in a hard-fought, well-played polo game which opened the outdoor season for the Elis. The Tigers, playing their second game of the season, got off to a two-goal lead, lost the advantage in the second half and recaptured it soon after as a result of goals by Wood and Vanderbilt.

Forty-Game Set

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 4 (AP)—Brown defeated Wesleyan at tennis, 6 to 3, here Saturday. One of the sets in the doubles went 40 games. In this match Exton and Rice of Brown defeated Clark and Bowen, 6—3, 19—21, 7—5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	13	6	.684
New York	12	6	.667
Cleveland	10	7	.588
Detroit	9	7	.563
Washington	11	9	.550
Chicago	6	9	.400
Philadelphia	6	11	.353
St. Louis	3	15	.167

Results May 2

Cleveland 7, Boston 3.
Detroit 8, Philadelphia 7.
Chicago 6, New York 4.
Washington 9, St. Louis 4.

Results May 3

Boston 6, Detroit 0.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 3, Washington 0 (5 innings).
New York 14, St. Louis 5.

College Tennis Results

Army 8, Swarthmore 1.
Brown 6, Wesleyan 3.
Gus. Adolphus 8, St. Thomas 1.
Middlebury 7, Rensselear P. I. 2.
Minnesota 2, Wisconsin 1.
Navy 7, N. Y. U. 2.
Nebraska Wesleyan 6, Midland 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 4, Marshall 2.
Pennsylvania 7, Yale 2.
Princeton 9, Harvard 0.
Stevens 5, St. John's 3.
St. Olaf 5, Carleton 4.
Western Maryland 6, Loyola 1.
West Chester 6, Villanova 3.

Truex Scores 23 for Trinity

HARTFORD, Conn., May 4 (AP)—In a great display of versatality, Steve Truex scored 23 points Saturday to lead Trinity to a 78-to-48 victory over the Massachusetts State track team. The Trinity star won the two dashes, the shotput and discus throw and placed second in the javelin.

Swiss Soccer Team Loses 2-0

BERNE, Switz., May 4 (AP)—The Spanish National Soccer football team defeated a Swiss team 2 to 0 in a fast game yesterday.

Smooth Penn Crew Again Tops Roost Of Eastern Rowing

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—The smooth-rowing Pennsylvania crew, which ruled the roost in short-distance racing a year ago, occupies the same position this spring and is giving every evidence of its intention to stay on top.

Victor over Princeton and Columbia in the Childs Cup Regatta a week ago, Penn whipped Yale by a decisive margin to retain the Blackwell Cup in the Derby Day Regatta on the Housatonic Saturday. Columbia again was third, although showing some improvement.

Meanwhile the Quakers were left without an undefeated rival among eastern crews with the sole exception of Syracuse, which has not yet begun its season. The Orange eights swing into action this week against Navy and Princeton on Lake Carnegie. With a late start this spring and few veterans tugging the oars, Syracuse is not expected to offer much of a challenge to the Red and Blue supremacy.

Cornell, rated off the past records as one of the East's most prominent eights, failed to live up to expectations in its first regatta at Annapolis Saturday and was beaten by a greatly improved Navy crew. The Midshipmen, conquered by Columbia in their first race, looked like a different crew as they finished a length and one half ahead of the Cornell varsity in the slow time of 9m. 24.8s. for the 1¾-mile course. The Ithacans looked as if they had plenty of power for a long distance such as the Poughkeepsie four-mile race, but they lacked sprint speed.

Princeton knocked Harvard out of the running in the Compton Cup regatta at Cambridge, winning the trophy for the fourth time without much difficulty after rough water had delayed the start until after dark. M. I. T. took its usual third and last place. The Tigers were clocked, rather surprisingly, in 9m. 8s. for the mile and three quarters under miserable rowing conditions.

Penn, which went the 1¾-mile route in 9m. 3s. last week, pulled upstream against the tide at Derby to cover two miles in 10m. 54.2s. The Quakers pulled a long, smooth stroke and never had to quicken their beat to win. An unusual feature of the regatta was that the Columbia and Penn junior varsity eights finished in a dead heat. The second time in succession the Lions had come from behind to cross the line even with their rivals.

In addition to the Princeton regatta, which looks like a probable duel between the Tigers and the Tars, Harvard, Columbia and M. I. T. are slated to clash at Cambridge next Saturday in something of a "consolation" event.

College Rugby Results

Princeton 41, Pilgrims R. C. 0.

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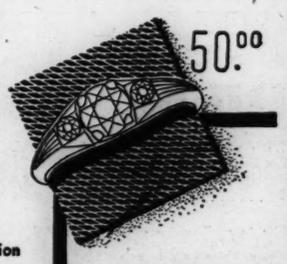

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CANADA

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Story Oma Told

By **Alfreda Bean**

LITTLE Jantje watched the raindrops chasing each other down the window-pane. "Oma," he said, "isn't it a shame we cannot go into the garden this afternoon." Jantje lived in Holland and he loved to play in the beautiful garden just outside his nursery door.

His grandmother looked up from the sock she was darning.

"Do you think so, Jantje?" she asked. "I was just reminding myself how nice it is that when we cannot sit or play in the garden we can find lots of things to do indoors."

Jantje appeared to be considering this while he dabbed a fat forefinger against the glass and tried to follow the flashing raindrops in their trickling course. Then he spoke very thoughtfully.

"You are darning my socks, aren't you, Oma? Wouldn't it be nice if I could do something for you?"

"It would be very kind," Oma agreed.

"But what sort of thing could I do?" Jantje wondered.

"Well, now, I think one of the nicest things would be to draw a picture for me."

Jantje's Picture

"Ye—es!" In a moment Jantje had forgotten the rain and his desire to play in the garden. In another moment he had found a piece of paper and a pencil, and by the time three moments had passed he was at work.

For awhile there was no sound but the click of Oma's needle against her thimble, then Jantje presented her with the drawing. Oma laid down her mending and studied the penciled lines.

"Guess what it is," said Jantje, hopping up and down.

"I think," said Oma, "that it is a very pretty pussy."

Jantje's face fell.

"Oh no, Oma," he exclaimed, "can't you see it is a monkey?"

"So it is. Of course, here is his long curly tail! But don't you think he would like to wear a little suit?"

"A suit?" repeated Jantje, wonderingly. "But do monkeys wear suits?"

"Sometimes," nodded Oma.

"Then I'll give him one." Jantje picked up his pencil, and taking the paper back to his little table commenced to add the suit.

"Shall I tell you a story while you do it?" Oma suggested.

Oma Tells a Story

"Please, Oma!" Jantje nearly drew a line he didn't intend in his excitement. "Could it be about a monkey?"

Oma thought for a while.

"Yes," she said, "it can, but it begins with a little boy like you, only just a tiny bit older than you, because he has started going to school."

"I shall be going to school soon," remarked Jantje. "What was the little boy's name, Oma?"

"What do you think it might have been?"

"I think 'Gijs,'" said Jantje, looking up.

"Ah, Gijs, that is a good name. Now Gijs liked school very much because there were kind teachers, who taught him new things, and jolly children to play with.

"It happened that one day there was to be a holiday, and the teacher suggested that the children might all go for an outing into the country. The teacher told them to come to school as usual, only instead of doing lessons they would go for the treat. Each child was to bring 25 cents for the fares."

"I have 25 cents in my money box," said Jantje.

"Then you are just as rich as Gijs was when he set out for school that morning. He was so anxious to be in time that he started far too early and arrived long before any of the other children." Oma paused to roll up the socks she had finished darning and to thread her needle in readiness for the next pair.

"After he had been waiting some time," she continued, "Gijs saw a little girl crossing the road with a big bottle of milk in her hands. She was walking very carefully, but somehow, just as she stepped up to the curb, she tripped and dropped the bottle, and there it lay in the gutter, smashed, and with all the milk running away.

"'Don't cry,' begged Gijs, as the little girl began to weep, 'you can easily go and buy some more.'

"'But I can't,' sobbed the child, 'because I have no more money.' That made Gijs think very hard. You see he had some money that he was going to spend on having some fun, but this little girl needed money to buy milk. Why, perhaps she had not had any breakfast. Perhaps the milk was for her breakfast."

Gijs Has a Treat

Jantje poised his pencil and looked at Oma. "Did he give her his money?" he asked slowly.

Oma nodded. "And that meant that he could not go for the outing," she said. "So he went home again and quietly told his mother that he was not going to have the treat after all. It seemed a very long morning for Gijs, no school, and all his friends having a lovely time."

"Poor Gijs," sympathized Jantje.

"Ah, but he had a pleasant surprise after all; for in the middle of the morning he heard mother calling him. 'Gijs, Gijs, come and see what there is near the back door.' Gijs ran out and there was—"

"A real live monkey," guessed Jantje.

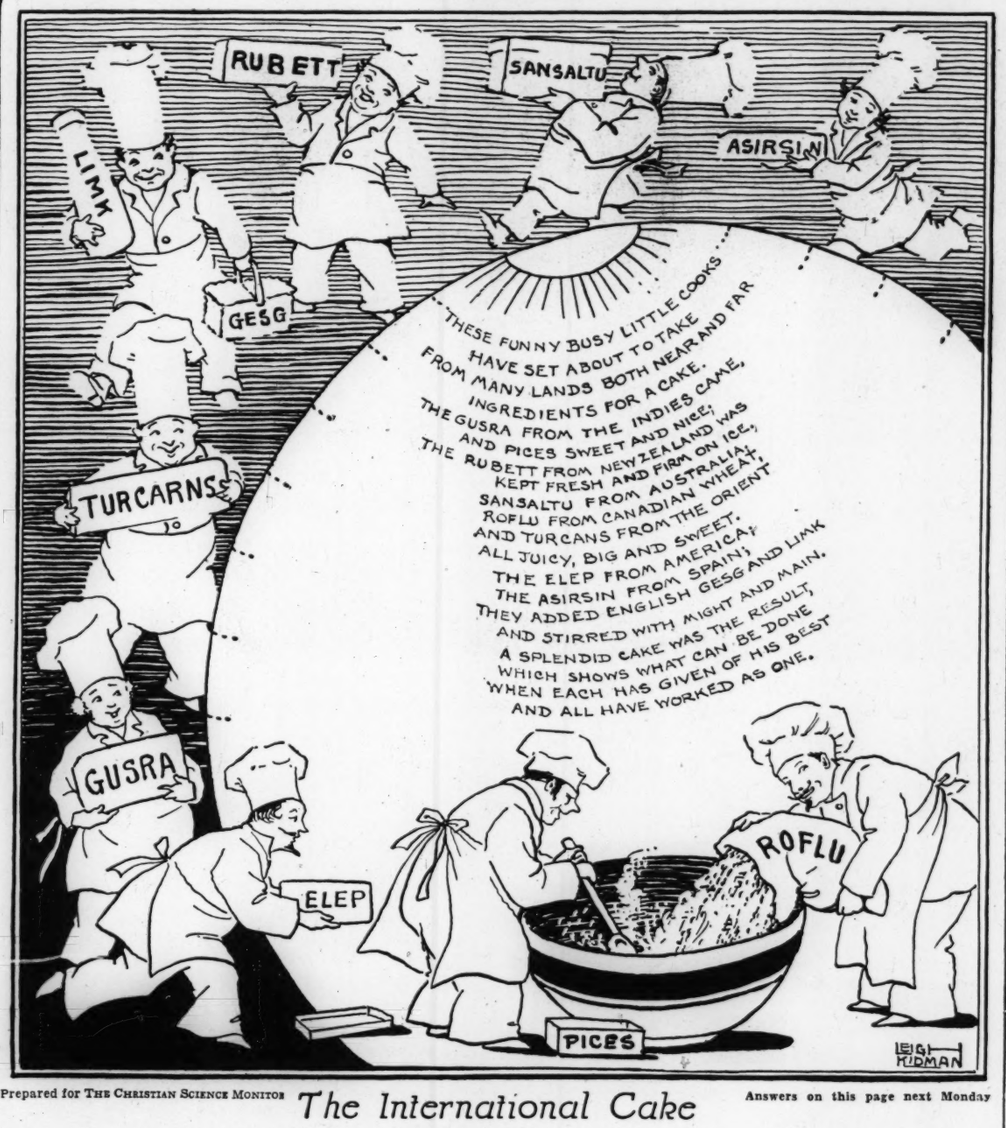
"Yes, a real live monkey. A man was holding it on a little pole, and it was dressed in a tiny red suit with a hole for its tail to grow through, and a bonnet on its head."

Jantje turned back to his drawing. "I must make it like that," he said.

"And the monkey's master," continued Oma, "was very kind, and allowed Gijs to hold his pet while he ate the bread Gijs's mother had given him. So you see Gijs enjoyed himself after all, and had a lot to tell his school friends the next morning, for although they had seen many little wild creatures playing in the woods, not one had had an opportunity of holding a monkey in his arms."

And then, because the socks and the drawing were done, Oma and Jantje held hands while they said the nursery rhyme which begins:

"Close by Mother's kitchen door,
Was a monkey dressed in red,
With its tail stuck through a hole,
And a bonnet on its head."



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The International Cake

Answers on this page next Monday

A Tale of Two Pigs

"HERE'S a fine big pig!" said Farmer Foozle to his wife when he came back home from the fair.

"She's a fine big weight," said his wife; "we must call her Ponderous Pig."

"And here's another big pig, a much bigger pig," said Farmer Foozle to his wife.

"And a much bigger weight," said his wife. "We must call her Preponderant Pig. But where shall we keep them?"

"Oh," said Farmer Foozle, "we'll put them in the stony field where nothing much will grow." So Ponderous Pig and her sister were put in the stony field where nothing much would grow.

"I'm so miserable," said Ponderous Pig.

"So am I," said Preponderant Pig. "Who wouldn't be miserable in a miserable place like this!"

The Pigs Overhear a Chat

Just then Farmer Foozle came along with his friend.

"It's a poor sort of field," said Farmer Foozle, "but they are two very fine fat pigs."

"Yes," said his friend, "they are fine fat pigs indeed, but the treasure that is hidden in the middle of that field is finer than fine fat pigs, they say."

"Maybe," said Farmer Foozle, "but I'm too busy digging good soil and sowing good seed to have time for hidden treasure."

"Did you hear that?" said Ponderous Pig.

"I did," said her sister.

"Well, if Farmer Foozle hasn't any time, I have," said Ponderous Pig. "I've all day long in which to dig for hidden treasure.

"I'll dig, and I'll dig, and I'll dig with my snout;
I'll dig till I've dug all that treasure-trove out."

So off she went, and she dug and she dug and she dug with her snout, but she couldn't dig that treasure-trove out.

"I'm tired now," said Ponderous Pig, and she lay down to sleep.

"I'm not tired," said Preponderant Pig.

"I'll dig, and I'll dig with my much bigger snout,
I'll dig till I've dug all that treasure-trove out.

Preponderant Has Enough

"I'm tired, too," said Preponderant Pig, and she lay down to sleep.

"Look at those pigs!" said Mrs. Foozle. "Whatever have they been doing?"

"Why," said Farmer Foozle, "they must think they're digging for hidden treasure, and a fine mess they've made."

"I'm awake," said Ponderous Pig to her sister, "are you?"

"Yes," said Preponderant Pig.

"I'm going to dig again," said Ponderous Pig.

"Yes," said Preponderant Pig, "I'm going to dig, too."

"Surely," said Ponderous Pig, "if we both dig together we shall dig the treasure out."

So Ponderous Pig dug with her big snout, and Preponderant Pig dug with her much bigger snout.

Splash! Splash!

"I'm wet," said Ponderous Pig.

"I'm wet, too," said her sister.

"What is it?" said Ponderous Pig.

"It's a spring," said her sister.

So Ponderous Pig and her sister lay down and watched the water. And the spring became a pool; and the pool became a pond.

Just then Soaring Seagull came flying aloft with her mate.

"What a beautiful pond," said Soaring Seagull.

"Just what we need most," said her mate. And they swam round and round the pond.

Then Dildoodlum Duck came waddling along with her ducklings.

"What a beautiful pond!" said Dildoodlum Duck.

Then Farmer Foozle came along to feed the pigs, and when he saw Dildoodlum Duck and her ducklings, and Soaring Seagull and her mate swimming round and round the pond he said, "So there was some hidden treasure after all! What a beautiful pond! That's just what we needed most on the farm."

"Why," said Ponderous Pig, "I'm glad we had time to dig for the hidden treasure."

"Yes," said her sister, "and I'm glad we have time to enjoy it now we've found it."

"Yes," said Ponderous Pig, "but the best of it all is that these friends enjoy it too; for now we shall never be lonely. What a beautiful place! I'm as happy as can be!"

G. B.

The White Hen Says "Thank You"

MARY LEE stood on the wide porch and sniffed the fresh country air. She had come for a visit with grandfather and grandmother.

Grandfather and grandmother lived on a farm with wide fields all about them. There were trees to climb on the farm. Trees that grew cherries and plums and apples on their branches.

There was a brook where Mary Lee could wade. Best of all, there were cows and pigs and chickens.

Each day Mary Lee fed the chickens for grandmother and hunted the eggs. That was like playing "Button, button; who's found the button?"—only much more fun.

One morning Mary Lee went to feed the chickens. It was a windy day and she had put on a large hat mother had told her to wear in the sun. The wind was making the windmill whirl like a spinning top. It blew Mary Lee's hat this way and that.

Mary Lee had to hold it with her hand.

"You pull my hair!" Mary Lee said to the big hat as she ran toward the barn. "I'll just leave you inside here while I feed the chickens." She laid it in a corner on a pile of straw. The chickens were glad to see Mary Lee. They came running as soon as she opened the gate to the chicken yard. The wind blew their feathers and made the old rooster look funny.

"Have you some corn and wheat for us?" the hens seemed to be asking. After Mary Lee finished tossing the corn and wheat to them, she put fresh water in the drinking pans. The silvery water made her think of the brook.

"This is just the day to sail leaf boats," Mary Lee thought.

She ran across the meadow and was soon beside its singing waters. It was beautiful beside the brook. The wind did not blow so hard down there. It sang in the trees above her instead. Mary Lee played there until she heard the dinner bell.

"Ding-dong! Ding-dong!" it called from the back door of grandfather's house.

Mary Lee ran back across the meadow.

"I'm hungry," she said to grandfather as she slipped into her place at the table.

Mmmm! How good things looked! Hot biscuits with bright red jelly, cool white milk, and eggs like yellow eyes looking up at her.

"Are these the eggs I found yesterday?" Mary Lee asked grandmother. Then she thought of something. Her big hat was still in the barn. As soon as she was through with her dinner she ran to get it.

But when she opened the barn door Mary Lee stopped. Why, her hat was moving! Yet there was no wind inside the barn. She rubbed her eyes and looked again.

Then Mary Lee laughed aloud. For there, in her upside-down hat, sat one of grandmother's large white hens.

Mrs. Hen looked out at Mary Lee with bright little eyes as though to say,

"If you can't use your hat today, I can, Mary Lee."

Mary Lee laughed again and ran to tell grandmother.

Nor was Mrs. Hen a chicken to use a hat and not pay for it. That night when Mary Lee went to hunt the eggs the large hat on the straw pile was empty.

"That is, I thought it was empty," Mary Lee told grandmother afterward, "but when I went to pick it up I found this." She held up a large white egg.

"And you shall have it for your breakfast," said grandmother. "I am sure that Mrs. Hen laid it just for you."

[These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.]

"If you can't use your hat today, I can, Mary Lee."

All About Intervals

By **Nicholas Slonimsky**

AN INTERVAL is a distance. The shortest distance in music is a semitone, or a half-step.

On the piano, the nearest note from a white key is the next black key, except for E and B. After E there is no black key, so a half-step from E will be F. The same goes for B. A half-step from B is C.

Let us count the number of semitones (half-steps) from C to another C, an octave higher. From C to C sharp—one semitone, from C to D—two semitones, from C to E flat—three semitones, and so on. We find that the octave contains twelve semitones. But if we count by the notes of a major or minor scale, the octave will be only the eighth note:

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do.

That is why the interval between Do and the next Do is called an octave, which in Latin means Eighth. All other intervals are called by their English names: a second, a third, a fourth, a fifth, a sixth, a seventh, and—beyond the octave—a ninth, a tenth and so on.

It is very easy to find any desired interval from any note. Our scales are written on the same line or space.

You will see from the Interval Hand that the number on the tip of the finger and the number at the base, added together, make 12. For instance, the third finger says 3 on the top and 9 below, the little finger says 5 on the top and 7 below (added up, it makes 12).

In the middle of the little finger you find figure 6. Two sixes also make twelve. This means that if you add the interval on top of the finger to the interval below, you will get an octave, for an octave has twelve semitones (you were supposed to know that at the beginning of this story).

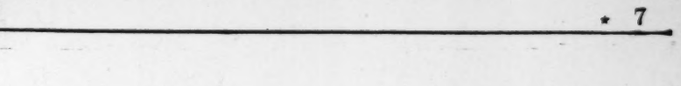
Inversions

These intervals are called INVERSIONS. For instance, a Major Sixth (find it on the Interval Hand) and a Minor Third are inversions of each other. You will easily see that a minor interval, when inverted, becomes major, and a major interval, inverted, becomes minor.

A perfect interval stays perfect. (Find a perfect fifth and a perfect octave on the Interval Hand, and see what their inversions are).

In the middle of the little finger you will find the Augmented Fourth, which has 6 semitones, as the figure indicates. Its inversion is a Diminished Fifth, which also has its six semitones.

You can practice your inversions on the piano, by taking the lower note of an interval and putting it an octave higher. For instance, C to G is a fifth, but G to C is a fourth. You can see it from our little alphabet scale, too. For instance, B is the second letter from A, but A is the seventh letter counting from B.



The Intervals on the Staff

are simply little alphabets, running from A to G and then starting over again:

A B C D E F G A B C D E F G
A B C . . .

Let us find a fifth from A. It is the same as to find the fifth letter from A, counting A itself as the first letter. The answer is E.

Now let us find a fourth from G: G, A, B, C. The answer is C.

Let us find a sixth from A: A, B, C, D, E, F. The answer is F. A seventh from B: B, C, D, E, F, G, A. The answer is A.

On the music staff, intervals are counted by lines and spaces. If two notes are placed next to each other, one on a line, the other on a space, then the interval between them is a second.

If both notes are on lines, or both on spaces, immediately following each other, then the interval is a third.

A fourth is formed by one note on a space and another on a line, with one line and one space between them. A fifth is formed by two notes, both placed on lines or both on spaces with two lines and a space or two spaces and a line between them, and so on as you see in the illustration.

In all ODD intervals (thirds, fifths, sevenths, ninths, etc.) both notes fall on lines, or both on spaces.

In EVEN intervals one note always comes on a line, the other on a space. With a little practice, you will tell an interval at a glance.

We know that from A to B is a second, because B is the next letter after A. B to C also is a second, but from B to C there is only one semitone, whereas from A to B there are two semitones.

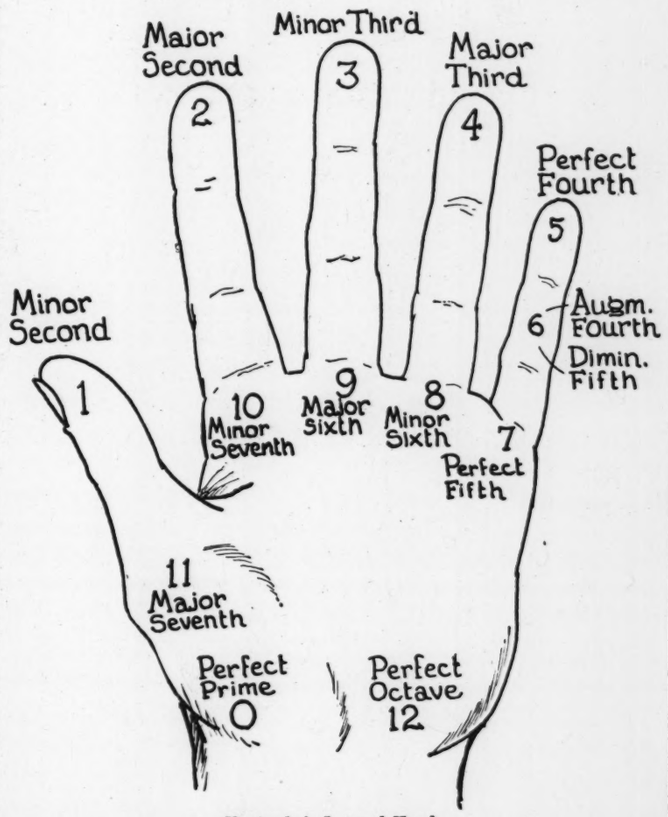
Minor and Major Intervals

The small second, with only one semitone in its span, is called a MINOR second; and the large second, which spans two semitones, is called a MAJOR second.

The Interval Hand in the picture will help you to remember all intervals. The numbers stand for semitones: Thumb—1, Forefinger—2, Middle Finger—3, and so forth.

After the little finger, you go around, counting 6 in the middle of the little finger, 7 at the base of the little finger, 8 at the base of the fourth finger and so on.

The octave is placed on the wrist, and opposite it you find a Perfect Prime, or Unison, when both notes of the interval are the same and



Slonimsky's Interval Hand

[This is the fourth article in this music series, which is being published on this page on the first Monday each month.]

What a String Will Do

I think there isn't anything
That's quite as useful as a string.
How could I tow my sailing boat,
How keep my restless kite afloat,
How pull my car along the walk
Where friendly maples stand and talk—
Oh, how could I do anything
If it were not for useful string?

OMA OLNA MARTIN

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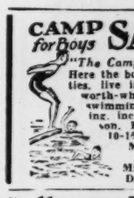

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The Home Forum

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BOSTON

Having Found a Ruby

"IN RESPECT to women-folk, it is well written:

'Who, having found a Ruby, will
tell (where he found it?)
Or who, having bought red glass
with (his) blood, will tell
(how he was cheated?)'"

—From the Foreword to "A Kipling Pageant."

Rudyard Kipling did not write for a feminine public. He said so plainly, more than once. In 1897, in a letter addressed to his American publisher concerning the nature of the little craft that they were proposing to launch together, he said: " . . . the chief part of our business lies with men who are wearied at the end of the day. It is for the sake of these men that I have laded the *buggalow* . . . (They will not bring their women-folk aboard, so the talk may be trimmed with a slack sheet.)"

IN 1935, THE latest collection of Kipling's work, a choice garnering called "A Kipling Pageant," contained a reprint of that early introduction, and with it a foreword to the present publisher in which, with the added wisdom of the years, he spoke a little less dogmatically, but still in the same vein, saying: "They (the Americans) have many women; and much talk concerning them, in which women bear loud part. This custom is new since my time. I doubt O Nakhoda, that our ship carries many goods likely to please (such persons)."

Mr. Kipling underestimated the drawing power of his wares. I know one woman who has long bought at his market. I believe that she has many sisters, but it is of her alone that I can speak with absolute surety.

SHE WAS SEVENTEEN when she first heard about Rudyard Kipling. He had been writing then for several years and some of his stories and poems had been published where she might have seen them, had not her reading been wholly confined to writers of the past. Then it happened that she came under a teacher who dared to give his students literature fresh from the press. College classes in contemporary literature are not news today, but in that day they were.

I can see the girl and some two-score of her companions—pompadoured, shirt-waisted young persons, with mannish little collars, bow ties, and flaring skirts—crowded into the upper room of the plain building that housed a fledgling institution for the collegiate instruction of women, the youngest child of a university that was old as American universities counted years. The girls were assembled for their class in "Daily Themes."

IF THERE WAS ever a college course blessed by the few and begrudged by the many, it is a *required* course in the daily theme. Every day we ransacked our brains and produced a page of original written matter. Every day, by the time the college clock struck twelve, a theme must be deposited in a box dedicated to that purpose. Life centered in that zero hour; and the waiting box, with its clicking jaws, haunted the waking and sleeping hours of every undergraduate for one full college year. It was the most irksome and exacting, the most stamina-building, stimulating, and productive requirement ever laid upon any company of young people. Casualties were numerous. Of the survivors, some felt that they had escaped as by an ordeal of fire, the rest became essay-writers.

The classroom instruction consisted partly of criticism of themes, partly of readings from newer writers who would open young eyes to see what was being done by words in the living present. So, that day, into the room buzzing with young femininity, came the teacher with two small books under his arm. From one of them he read "Mandalay," which—does it seem possible?—not one of those girls had ever heard before. He read "Fuzzy-Wuzzy," and the class versifier handed in a jingle to the same rhythm as her next morning's theme. He read "Gunga Din." Others, too, so that some of the girls went out of the room with the lilt of "The Song of the Banjo" in their heads, and some were repeating, as if it were an abracadabra—

"Subadar Prag Tewarri
Jemadar Hira Lal
Took command of the party,
Twenty rifles in all—"

THOSE WERE NOT Kipling's best poems, and certainly not one of them could be called young-ladyish. But they would catch any young person's imagination, I am sure, with their strange Eastern words and their Tommy Atkins' patter, and their swing. The girls remembered them, talked about them, and incorporated snatches of them into their college argot.

There were other days when the teacher read Kipling's stories—the delicious miniature known as "The Story of Muhammad Din," and "Wee Willie Winkie," both, by rare chance fairly well within the young-lady tradition. He read "Rikki-Tikki-Tavi" and Kipling's spell was upon the class.

For that seventeen-year old girl, at least, the spell was permanent. From that time until the present moment, she has never forsaken her allegiance. When it was further required of her that she plumb the depths of a course in Argumentation, she covered pages to prove that "Rudyard Kipling was a Poet of the First Rank." The reading she did for the fashioning of her thesis widened her knowledge of Kipling and strengthened her admiration; and, though she would not now subscribe to the proposition that she thought she proved at that time, she is no less a lover of his verse because she now knows that it is not of the greatest.

THE GIRL BECAME a teacher of college preparatory English and read Kipling to her own class. In time she became the wife of a man who owned all of Kipling's works up to date. Around a set of Kipling, reinforced by the Mermaid series of English Dramatists, the D'Artagnan romances, and a copy of Dante. Optimus and his wife built their little library.

Their sons were read to bed from "The Jungle Books." That old friend, "Rikki-Tikki-Tavi," became their favorite, rivaled only by "Toomai of the Elephants." They grew up to "Kim," they shared with Optimus his enthusiasm for "007," "The Maltese Cat," and "The Village That Voted the Earth Was Flat." They would not admit any falling off in the 1926 collection, "Debits and Credits," though it was their mother alone who took to "The Janeites" in that volume and read and re-read it both for Kipling's sake and for the sake of "England's Jane."

Then last autumn came "A Kipling Pageant," and there, in its "Foreword to the Publisher," she discovered what she might have found out years and years ago if she had learned to pay any attention to forewords in those days. She found out that she had been virtually an intruder all that time, and that the author himself was doubtful that he had any wares for her and her sisters.

WELL, IT IS too late now. She cannot unmake her taste for Kipling. She has, undeniably, grown a little more critical with the years and sees his work, I trust, in a clearer perspective. She knows him for a skillful manipulator of all the story-teller's tricks. She knows, too, that he sometimes defied all the canons of the art. She realizes that, politically and socially, his thinking was dominated by imperialism. But his treatment of that very subject of the British Empire has for her a stirring urgency. And, above all, she humbly pays homage to his gift as a story-teller.

She counts over her own favorites—"The Brushwood Boy"—"The Cat That Walked by Himself"—"Mowgli's Brothers"—"They"—the poem called "The Flowers," and thanks the author for them.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Meadow by Moonlight

YET as she drenched the stag and doe with light
The moon still searched the meadow of the night,
And in the velvet of their shadows found
A third, snow-dappled, following without sound.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

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A DEVON COTTAGE: *Crayon Drawing by T. E. Eccles*

THE SUBJECT of this sketch is a cottage at Blackpool Sands, a small village on the south coast of Devon, in a district known as the "South Hams" which lies a few miles south of Dartmouth. This part of England is unsurpassed for its beauty; moor and seashore, hills and combes present a picture lovely in spring when primroses star the lanes with their pale blossoms.

Dartmouth itself is full of charm and has many interesting relics of a bygone age for the delight alike of the artist, hiker or photographer. A good center is Kingsbridge, from which all parts of Devonshire can be visited.

Salcombe is another favorite spot with its many sunny coves, and Slapton Sands possesses a fourteenth century church with many interesting features and a tower of a Collegiate Chantry founded in the fourteenth century.

Southpool, an old time village with a delightful water way, and Stokenham, an interesting village with a fine fifteenth century church, are only a few of the attractions of this beautiful district.

Duck Conversations

WE SAW them in the park, all huddled together on a warm, sloping bank of the little lake—nine downy ducklings yawning, stretching, sleeping in the sun. They were young, small, wholly unafraid.

Many passers-by stopped a moment, smiling and benign. Two drakes looked up at them, softly voicing their opinions, as they swam slowly by, their bright green necks reflected in the water. A blue pigeon walked close to the soft heap of bills and down; a song sparrow bathed daintily at the water's edge. But the baby ducks were oblivious to all sights and sounds until a gentle "Quack, quack" was heard some distance away on the water. Instantly the ducklings moved apart and, flapping their little wings, ran to the water and swam out through the lily pads, chattering all the way.

Again came the gentle "Quack, quack," and the downy little ducks swam faster to join their mother as she rested on the water near the bridge. There were many soft quacks in many different keys as they arrived; in fact, the duck conversation was continued until they all sailed happily away under the bridge.

An hour later we walked back through the park and stopped again by the lake, where we had watched the little ducks at rest. We could see them across the water now, swimming slowly around the edge of the lake where food was plentiful. We waited; for, in due time, they would come close to us again and, when they arrived, it would mark the end of their journey. Weary, wet, happy, they came up out of the water and huddled close together on the warm bank—nine growing ducklings, yawning, stretching, sleeping in the sun.

P. Y.

Elsah Dawn

THERE is a soft, gray stillness,
Spattered with gold and bird calls.
That is the Elsah dawn.
An awakening
Among sweet-smelling fields,
Trembling with spring.
A daybreak,
Hushed with listening
For the unheard music
Of a singing river.

MARY ELIZABETH SCHOLFIELD

Down a Bulgarian Coal Mine

"IT IS ridiculous to take an Englishwoman to see a coal mine," somebody objected when the expedition was mooted.

But I was obliged to confess that, Englishwoman though I might be, I had never been down a mine. . . .

Pernik, the largest mine in Bulgaria, is State owned, and produces a brown coal, which at present, is unsatisfactory, for it bursts into spontaneous combustion directly it is stored in large quantities. The intention is to install a plant to make briquettes. In this form it will be possible to store the coal and utilize the fine, powdery deposit.

As we approached the village, we noticed great mounds of what appeared to be smoking earth, like volcanoes. We discovered, later, that this was the coal in process of combustion. It was a remarkable sight, the more so that the presence of the mine did not affect the pastoral beauty of the scene. On the margin of the fields, surrounding those imitation volcanoes, cows were peacefully grazing, wild flowers blooming, and the air, despite the smoke, was sparkling and clear.

I looked at the white villas dotted about, contrasting them with the sordid, slate-roofed cottages of our Welsh mining villages. At Pernik, the miners live in those white villas, and the mine has six thousand employees, the best-paid people in Bulgaria, their minimum wage rate being a hundred leva a day, and, in addition, they receive free housing, coal and electricity. . . .

There is also a Communal Wash-house and a Library, which boasts eight thousand books of general interest and twelve thousand on technical subjects. The technical library is consulted by engineers from all over the Balkans and Central Europe.

We were personally conducted through the village by two pleasant young men—the engineers attached to the mine. They showed us a fine building, which had just been constructed for the administration, and then, swathed in mining kit, we descended into the bowels of the earth.

I had always hoped to experience awe-inspiring sensations when, and if, I should go down into a mine, but what actually impressed me most was not the maze of tunnels, corridors, and oozing, dripping walls, but two milk-white ponies, placidly enjoying their midday meal in those unnatural depths. Not a speck was on them; they were spotless from nose to tail, and, into the bargain, very tame, nuzzling our hands and begging for strokes and pats.—HENRIETTA LESLIE, in "Where West Is East." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

ΤΟ ΤΕΛΕΙΟΝ ΣΧΕΔΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ διὰ πρώτην φορὰν ἀκούων νὰ τοῦ λέγουν ὅτι ὑπάρχει δι'αὐτὸν ἕνα τέλειον σχέδιον ἔχει τὴν διάθεσιν νὰ ἀπαντήσῃ ὅτι ἡ παρελθοῦσα πεῖρα του ἀποδεικνύει τὴν ἀνυπαρξίαν τοιούτου σχεδίου. Ὁ μαθηματικὸς δὲν θὰ ἐδυσπίστει εἰς τὴν προπαίδειαν ὅσον πολλὰ λάθη καὶ ἂν ἔβλεπε νὰ κάνουν τὰ παιδιά. Ὅπως ἡ μαθηματικὴ γνῶσις καθιστᾷ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἱκανὸν νὰ διορθώνῃ τὰ λάθη, οὕτω καὶ ἡ πνευματικὴ νόησις καθιστᾷ αὐτὸν ἱκανὸν νὰ ἀρνῆται τὴν ὑλικὴν αἴσθησιν συγχύσεως, ἁμαρτίας, ἀσθενείας, στερήσεως, θανάτου, καὶ πάσης ἄλλης ὑλικῆς μαρτυρίας ἡ ὁποία φαίνεται νὰ δεικνύῃ ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει τέλειον σχέδιον.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀποκαλύπτει ὅτι ὑπάρχει μόνον μία κυβερνῶσα δύναμις, ὁ Θεός, ὅστις εἶναι πλήρης ἀγάπης, πάνσοφος, τέλειος, καὶ ὅτι συνεπῶς ὑπάρχει ἕνα τέλειον σχέδιον. Εἰς τὸ τέλειον αὐτὸ σχέδιον ὑπάρχει τελεία ὑγεία, τελεία εὐτυχία, ἄφθονα ἀγαθὰ διὰ κάθε τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἀφοῦ ἕκαστος ἡμῶν εἰς τὴν ἀληθινήν του ὕπαρξιν εἶναι πνευματικός, δὲν ὑπάρχει πράγματι ἄλλο σχέδιον δι'ἡμᾶς ἐκτὸς τοῦ τελείου σχεδίου τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Πιθανὸν νὰ ἐρωτήσῃ τις, πῶς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὑπάρχει ἕνα τέλειον σχέδιον δι'ἐμὲ εἰς τὴν πνευματικήν ἢ ἀληθῆ μου ὕπαρξιν δύναται νὰ μὲ βοηθήσῃ τώρα; Ἡ ἀπάντησις εἶναι ὅτι ἀποδεχόμενοι τὰς σκέψεις αἱ ὁποῖαι ἀντανακλοῦν τὸν Θεὸν, τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν, δυνάμεθα νὰ κυβερνῶμεν τὰ σώματά μας καὶ τὰς ὑποθέσεις μας ἁρμονικῶς. Ὅταν κανεὶς ἐννοῇ τί εἶναι τὸ τέλειον σχέδιον τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἀρνεῖται τὴν ὑλικὴν μαρτυρίαν τῆς ἁμαρτίας, ἀσθενείας, καὶ στερήσεως. Προσπαθεῖ νὰ κρατῇ ἐνώπιόν του τὴν ὕπαρξιν τελείου Θεοῦ καὶ τελείου ἀνθρώπου, καὶ τοῦ ἑνὸς κανονικοῦ, πνευματικοῦ σύμπαντος, εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον τὸ πᾶν κινεῖται σύμφωνα μὲ τὸ τέλειον σχέδιον τοῦ δημιουργοῦ. Ἐπιμένων εἰς τὴν προσπάθειαν νὰ σκέπτεται ὀρθῶς καὶ νὰ ζῇ συμφώνως πρὸς τοῦτο, παρατηρεῖ ὅτι τὸ σῶμα του γίνεται ἁρμονικώτερον, ἡ ἐργασία του καλλιτέρα, καὶ γενικῶς αἱ ὑποθέσεις του ἁρμονικώτεραι.

Ἐκεῖνος τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ στάσις ἀπέναντι τῆς ζωῆς εἶναι ἀπαισιόδοξος δύναται νὰ τὴν μεταβάλῃ εἰς στάσιν χαρμοσύνου προσδοκίας καλοῦ, ἀρκεῖ νὰ θελήσῃ νὰ παραδεχθῇ καὶ νὰ ἐπιμένῃ εἰλικρινῶς εἰς τὴν ὕπαρξιν τοῦ τελείου σχεδίου τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ὅστις φοβεῖται δύναται νὰ ὑψωθῇ ὑπεράνω τοῦ φόβου, ἀρκεῖ νὰ θελήσῃ εἰλικρινῶς νὰ ἀφήσῃ τὸν τρόπον τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι τὸν ὁποῖον εἶχε καὶ νὰ στραφῇ πρὸς τὰς ἀληθείας τῆς πνευματικῆς ὑπάρξεως.

Ὁ μέγας Διδάσκαλος διὰ τῶν ἔργων καὶ τῶν λόγων του ἔδειξε τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν ἄγουσαν ἐκ τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως τῆς δυσαρμονίας πρὸς τὴν πνευματικὴν νόησιν τῆς ἁρμονίας. Τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος τῆς κολυμβήθρας τῆς Βηθεσδᾶ ἦτο ἐπὶ τριάντα ὀκτὼ ἔτη ἀσθενὴς δὲν μετέβαλε τὴν γνῶσιν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ὅτι εἰς τὸ σχέδιον τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὑπάρχει μόνον ὑγεία. Ἡ σωματικὴ μαρτυρία ἡ ὁποία ἐδείκνυεν ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος τῆς συναγωγῆς εἶχε τὴν χεῖρα ξηρὰν δὲν ἐπενέβη εἰς τὴν γνῶσιν τοῦ Διδασκάλου ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι σῶος καὶ ἐλεύθερος. Τὸ φαινόμενον ὅτι ἕνας ἐγεννήθη τυφλὸς δὲν ἠδύνατο νὰ ἐμποδίσῃ τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ γνωρίζῃ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος, κινούμενος σύμφωνα μὲ τὸ τέλειον σχέδιον τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἶναι πνευματικὸς καὶ ἔχει τελείαν ὅρασιν. Ὅταν ἀντεμετώπισε τὸ ὑλικὸν πρόβλημα τῶν πέντε χιλιάδων πεινώντων καὶ ἐλαχίστης μόνον τροφῆς, δὲν παρεδέχθη τὸ φαινόμενον αὐτὸ τῆς στερήσεως.

Ἡ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ κατανόησις τοῦ τελείου σχεδίου τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον ὑπάρχει τὸ καλὸν δι'ὅλα Του τὰ τέκνα, τὸν κατέστησεν ἱκανὸν νὰ θρέψῃ τοὺς ὄχλους εἰς ἕνα "ἔρημον τόπον." Ὅταν συνήντησε μίαν κηδείαν, ἐπραγματοποίησεν αἰώνιον ζωὴν καὶ ἀπέρριψε τὴν δοξασίαν τοῦ θανάτου. Διὰ τῆς κατανοήσεως τῆς ἀληθείας ὅτι "ἡ μεγάλη Ἀγάπη τοῦ Πατρὸς" κρατεῖ "τὸν ἄνθρωπον εἰς ἀτέρμονα Ζωὴν καὶ εἰς ἕνα αἰώνιον κύκλον ἁρμονικῆς ὑπάρξεως," ὅπως λέγει ἡ Mary Baker Eddy εἰς τὸ "Miscellaneous Writings" ('Ανάμικτα, σ. 77), ἠδυνήθη νὰ εἴπῃ (κατὰ Λουκᾶν ζ', 14), "Νεανίσκε, σοὶ λέγω, ἐγέρθητι," καὶ ἀμέσως ὁ υἱὸς τῆς χήρας τῆς Ναΐν ἠλευθερώθη ἀπὸ τὴν ἀξίωσιν τοῦ θανάτου. Διὰ τῆς γνώσεώς του ὅτι τὸ σχέδιον τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον εἶναι ἡ ἀμετάβλητος, ἁρμονικὴ ζωή, ὁ μέγας 'Οδηγὸς ὁ ἴδιος ἐξῆλθε τοῦ τάφου, ματαιώσας οὕτω τὸ σχέδιον ἐκείνων οἵτινες ἐνόμισαν ὅτι ἠδύναντο νὰ τὸν φονεύσουν καὶ νὰ ἀπαλλαγοῦν οὕτω καὶ ἀπὸ αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν διδασκαλίαν του.

Οὕτω ὁ κατὰ τὴν ἄποψιν τοῦ θνητοῦ νοῦ καταδικασθεὶς νὰ ἀποθάνῃ ὡς πάσχων ἀπὸ ὅ,τι καλεῖται ἀνίατος ἀσθένεια, δύναται νὰ ματαιώσῃ τὴν ἀπόφασιν ταύτην τοῦ θνητοῦ νοῦ, ἀρκεῖ νὰ θελήσῃ νὰ παραδεχθῇ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι τὸ σχέδιον τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον ὑπάρχει τελεία ὑγεία, εἶναι τὸ μόνον πραγματικὸν σχέδιον, καὶ νὰ ἐπιμείνῃ σταθερὰ εἰς αὐτό. Ὁ ἄεργος δύναται νὰ εὕρῃ ἐργασίαν ἀρκεῖ νὰ θελήσῃ νὰ παραδεχθῇ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι τὸ σχέδιον τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον εἶναι τερπνή, προσοδοφόρος δρᾶσις, καὶ νὰ ἐπιμείνῃ σταθερὰ εἰς τὴν ἀλήθειαν ταύτην. Ὁποιασδήποτε φύσεως καὶ ἂν εἶναι ἡ ἀνωμαλία ἡ ὁποία φαίνεται νὰ ἀποτελῇ μέρος τῆς ὑπάρξεώς τινος, δύναται νὰ διαλυθῇ ἐὰν κατανοήσῃ οὕτος τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ τοῦ τελείου σχεδίου τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἕνας σπουδαστὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἤρχισε νὰ ἐφαρμόζῃ τὴν συνήθειαν νὰ σκέπτεται πολλάκις καθ'ἑκάστην, ἔστω καὶ ἐπ'ὀλίγα λεπτά, περὶ τοῦ σχεδίου τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ νὰ προσπαθῇ νὰ κατανοήσῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι τὸ σχέδιον τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον εἶναι τὸ μόνον ὑπάρχον σχέδιον, καὶ ὅτι εἰς αὐτὸ ὑπάρχει ὅλον τὸ καλὸν—τελεία ἁρμονία. Παρετήρησεν ὅτι ἡ συνήθεια αὕτη τοῦ παρέσχε πολλὰς εὐκαιρίας νὰ κάμῃ τὸ καλὸν, καὶ τοῦ ἐπροξένησε πολλὰ καλά.

Εἰς τὴν σ. 83 τοῦ "Miscellaneous Writings" ('Ανάμικτα) ἡ Mrs. Eddy δεικνύει ποῖον εἶναι τὸ σχέδιον τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ὅταν ὁμιλῇ διὰ τὸν Νοῦν ὡς "κρατοῦντα τὸν ἄνθρωπον διὰ παντὸς εἰς τὸν ρυθμικὸν κύκλον ἀναπτυσσομένης μακαριότητος, ὡς ζῶντα μάρτυρα καὶ ὡς διηνεκῆ ἰδέαν τοῦ ἀνεξαντλήτου καλοῦ."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Up the Hill

UP THE hill and over,
Where the way is steep,
Comes a country drover,
With a flock o' sheep.

Shepherd, touch my fancy.
With a shepherd's song,
I shall hear you singing.
When the road is long.

—ROBERT E. KEY, in "Gleanings."

God's Perfect Plan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INDIVIDUAL who is told that there is a perfect plan for him is apt to say that his past experience proves that there is no such thing. A mathematician seeing many mistakes made by children would not for this reason disbelieve in the multiplication table. As an understanding of mathematics enables one to correct mistakes, so spiritual understanding enables one to deny the material sense of confusion, sin, sickness, lack, death, and other material evidence which seems to indicate that there is no perfect plan.

Christian Science reveals that there is but one governing power, God, who is all-loving, all-wise, perfect, and that therefore there is a perfect plan. In this plan there is perfect health, perfect happiness, abundant supply for each of God's children. Since each one of us in our true being is spiritual, there is in reality no other plan for us but God's perfect plan.

How can the fact that there is a perfect plan for me in my spiritual or true being help me now? someone might ask. The answer is that through entertaining the thoughts which reflect God, divine Mind, we can govern our bodies and affairs harmoniously. When an individual comprehends what is God's perfect plan for man, he denies the material evidence of sin, sickness, and lack. He tries to keep before him the fact of perfect God and perfect man and the one orderly, spiritual universe, in which everything moves in accord with the creator's perfect plan. Persisting in this effort to think rightly and live accordingly, he finds his body becoming more harmonious, his business better, and his affairs in general more harmonious.

One whose attitude toward life is pessimistic can change it to one of joyous expectation of good, if he will accept and earnestly hold to the fact of God's perfect plan. One who is fearful can rise above fear, if he will turn earnestly from the way he has been thinking to the facts of spiritual being.

The great Master by his words and works pointed out the way from the material sense of discord to the spiritual understanding of harmony. The fact that the man by the pool of Bethesda had been sick for thirty-eight years did not alter Christ Jesus' knowledge that in God's plan for man there is only health. The material evidence which indicated that the man in the temple had a withered hand did not interfere with the Master's knowledge that man is whole and free. The seeming fact that a man was born blind could not keep Jesus from knowing that man moving in accord with God's perfect plan is spiritual and has perfect sight. When confronted with the material evidence of five thousand hungry people and only a small amount of food, he did not accept this seeming evidence of lack.

Jesus' realization of God's perfect plan, wherein there is good for all His children, enabled him to feed the multitude in a "desert place." When he met a funeral procession, he realized life eternal and rejected the belief in death. Through his realization that "the Father's great Love" holds "man in endless Life and one eternal round of harmonious being," as Mary Baker Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 77), he was able to say (Luke 7:14), "Young man, I say unto thee, Arise," and immediately the son of the widow of Nain was freed from the claim of death. Through his knowledge that God's plan for man is unchanging, harmonious life, the great Way-shower himself came forth from the tomb, thus thwarting the plan of those who thought they could kill him and thus get rid of him and his teaching.

So the one who in accordance with mortal mind's scheme of things has been condemned to die because he has what is termed an incurable disease, can thwart this decree of mortal mind if he will accept and hold steadfastly to the fact that God's plan, in which there is perfect health, is the only real plan. The one who is out of employment can gain employment if he will accept and hold steadfastly to the fact that God's plan for man is joyous, profitable activity. Whatever the nature of the discord which seems to be a part of one's experience, it can be dispelled if one realizes the truth about God's perfect plan.

A student of Christian Science began the practice of several times each day spending at least a few minutes in thinking about God's plan and trying to realize that God's plan for man is the only plan there is, and that in it there is all good—perfect harmony. He found that this brought him many opportunities to do good, and caused him to receive much good.

On page 83 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy indicates what God's plan for man is when she speaks of Mind as "holding man forever in the rhythmic round of unfolding bliss, as a living witness to and perpetual idea of inexhaustible good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

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Revamped City Departments Planned; Rescues Made From Distressed Ships

Boston Today

Boston Budget Cut $2,057,432

Sweeping reorganization and consolidation of city departments in an effort to wipe out waste and inefficiency in Boston's government was promised today by Mayor Mansfield in connection with submission of his 1936 budget recommendation of $38,235,210 to the City Council. The Mayor's figure is $2,057,432 less than was spent for city maintenance last year.

A new law on the city statute books, protecting pensions, retirement and civil service rights of older employees who might otherwise be hit hard by reorganization plans, enables the city to go ahead with contemplated mergers in many departments, the Mayor said.

The new law was taken up as an amendment to an existing law a month ago but was forced into public focus only today as the hinge upon which the Mayor will swing open the city's doors to improved government.

Civic organizations immediately seized upon this statement as signifying that their campaigns for lower tax rates and less costly government were about to bear fruit. Among these was the Massachusetts Taxpayers' Association.

The Mayor is known to have secretly cherished plans for reorganizing the city departments for some time, awaiting only an appropriate time to strike. Protection for older workers was imperative, he said, since departmental mergers usually hit first the employee of advanced years.

Mayor Mansfield was unable to saw whether the tax rate could be lowered this year. His figures promise no reduction but in themselves indicate a possible increase, it was felt in City Hall circles at the time the budget recommendations were made known.

The Mayor announced that his budget recommendations did not include $2,000,000 which may be necessary for public welfare and also the school expenditures of approximately $15,000,000. Assuming the $2,000,000 will be needed, and appropriated, the 1936 budget for city departments represents $7,119,831 cut from the estimates originally submitted.

In addition to the city budget the Mayor proposed $3,594,929.66 for county department expenditures along with $2,392,706.76 for so-called self-supporting departments. This latter figure is placed in the budget as a matter of form as the money returns to the city during the year.

The Mayor declared no definite statement could be made on Boston's 1936 tax rate, chiefly because the school committee's demands are not incorporated and no indication is given as to what the state tax will be or what the city will reap as its share from state revenue.

The Mayor further declared that the city would not be required to borrow more than $6,000,000, compared with $10,000,000 borrowed last year.

But while the Mayor indicated a month ago that the city tax rate probably would not be increased, he was not so certain of that today. Reductions, he said, have been made in practically all departmental budgets without curtailing essential services or affecting salary reductions.

That the school budget has not been decided upon is taken in City Hall circles to imply that the Mayor is not satisfed with the original estimates which aggregate around $17,000,000. School officials have said no substantial reduction could be made without salary cuts against which they were strongly opposed.

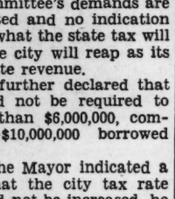
The Mayor has indicated in the past that he is determined to cut the school budget if possible although his powers in that respect are very much limited.

70,000 Tulips Nod in Garden

With some 70,000 tulips in blossome in the Boston Public Garden today, Park Commissioner William P. Long announced that "Tulip Week" has officially begun. Thousands of persons visit the Garden annually to witness the vivid display of flowers which occupy 150 beds.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Occasional showers followed by decreasing cloudiness late today or tonight; generally fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate northeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, cooler in the west portion tonight; slightly warmer Tuesday.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north and northwest winds and overcast weather tonight; Tuesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	73	Minneapolis	52	54
Bermuda	70	76	New Orleans	70	84
Chicago	46	46	New York	58	62
Denver	54	80	Norfolk	62	82
Helena	48	74	Philadelphia	60	80
Jacksonville	70	88	St. Louis	52	58
Kansas City	60	74	San Francisco	56	68
Los Angeles	58	78	Washington	62	82
Miami	76	82			

A—8 a. m., D. S. T., May 4.
B—Maximum, May 3.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10.59 p. m., height, 9.5 feet
Tuesday, 11.26 a. m., height, 8.7 feet
Light all vehicles at 8:17 p. m.

Taxicab Business Picking Up

THE following are pertinent excerpts from the itemized list of taxicab expenditures in 10 months by Governor Curley's aides:

Jan. 23, 1935, State House to Quincy—four hours (Mr. Pedonti)—$12.

Jan. 23, 1935, State House to Roxbury to Auto Show—four hours (Mr. Glynn)—$12.

Jan. 31, 1935, three-hour ride (Mr. Glynn)—$12.

Feb. 5, 1935, State House to Orpheum, Scollay, Old Howard Theater, Metropolitan Theater, Bowdoin (Mr. Glynn)—$9.

May 5, 1935, Ritz Carlton to Cathedral to Boston to Lexington to Concord to Wayside Inn to Braves Field to Ritz Carlton—3 cars, 8½ hours (Senator McCarron's party)—$60.

July 26, 1935, Roxbury to Nantasket to Roxbury (Mr. Glynn)—$13.50.

Budget Battle Resumes in Senate

The Senate today approved the first budget increase it has allowed since the appropriation arrived in the upper chamber. By a 20-to-5 vote it raised the appropriation for the state milk control board's administrative expenses from $136,140 to $164,000.

The most important appropriation to be discussed, in the matter of size of the increases to be sought by the Democrats, are those for state highway maintenance and for operation of the federal Hayden-Cartwright road construction program. In the first, the Democrats hope to restore $1,600,000 to the $3,000,000 appropriation voted by the House. In the second, Governor Curley's forces will seek to gain a $400,000 addition. Success of these two attempts would practically eliminate the savings made in the House of Representatives.

As the Senate prepared for the coming fray, one Democrat, Senator John S. Sullivan of Worcester, pointed out the budget fight would not be over even if the items the Governor demands are cut or eliminated. The Governor, he said, can and undoubtedly will veto individual items, or even the whole budget, when it comes to him.

According to Senator Sullivan, the Governor can veto the entire budget and send a special message to the Legislature with a new appropriation bill. Through this strategy the Governor would gain additional time in which to bring greater pressure upon various legislators. Along with the new budget, he could deliver a threat that the General Court will be kept in session until the members vote for the Governor's budget as submitted.

As most of the representatives and senators will seek re-election or election to higher offices, they will be eager for prorogation of the Legislature so that they may mount campaign stumps before the summer is too far gone.

Meanwhile, some Democratic Senators are not too certain that the Governor will be successful in forcing, at this time, the more important budget additions he desires. These Democrats can name no Republican upon whom they can now count for a supporting vote.

On the other hand the Republicans appear to be in the same predicament. Some prominent G. O. P. senators expressed the opinion today that when the state highway maintenance item is taken up their lines will be shattered by the desertion of one or two members.

Utility Groups Held Counterfeit

Charging that public utility holding companies were counterfeits, Henry C. Attwill, recently deposed chairman of the Department of Public Utilities and now one of the commissioners today advised the House Ways and Means Committee not to even dignify such companies by passing regulatory measures. Such laws, he asserted, would mislead the public into believing they were approved by the Commonwealth.

Mr. Attwill said there is no justification for holding companies existing and that they were only a device to get around the laws of the Commonwealth.

Asked for a suggested solution. Mr. Attwill said he didn't know of one. "Wasn't Barnum right?" he asked in return.

Wycliffe C. Marshall, rate attorney, urged passage of the laws. He said that one holding company had obtained a service firm (one selling direct to consumers) for $45,000 and had then listed it on its books at $4,500,000. The proposed laws would prevent such occurrences, he said. He told the committee that a vicious lobby was active in an effort to block the measures.

Mr. Attwill explained that many persons bought stocks in holding companies under the impression they were buying securities in a service company.

Officer Involved In Shooting Case

Mrs. Lillian Fowler of Malden, a widow, passed on this morning as the result of a bullet wound received according to Malden police, from the accidental discharge of a revolver belonging to Patrolman Francis J. Downing. According to reported statements of both Mrs. Fowler and Downing, the shooting was accidental. The patrolman has been temporarily suspended on charges of neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer. A further investigation of the case may be conducted.

Taxi Service 'Enjoyed by All'

Good-will trips about the Commonwealth at the expense of the tax-payers by Governor Curley's assistants have failed to produce any good will in the Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee. Today they definitely insisted that if the citizens of the State will study the various little trips made by these politicians an exactly opposite effect will result.

Trips to summer homes, Boston theaters and just plain "rides" have helped to swell the fares paid to one taxidriver alone to $4000. Included in this figure is $1380 for the 11 months taxifare of one Theodore A. Glynn, clerk of the Roxbury District Court and Fire Commissioner of the City of Boston while Governor Curley was mayor.

All in all, Mr. Glynn went on 112 different taxi rides in 10 months at an average cost of $12.32 a ride. On the vouchers the reason given for these rides is the extending of the Governor's greeting to various meetings and organizations throughout the State. Republican critics aver that many of the establishments to which Mr. Glynn journeyed were hardly worthy of the honor paid them. In proof of this they mention a well-known Boston theater which specializes in burlesque shows.

Inspection of the vouchers reveal that practically everyone even remotely connected with the Executive Department and even unofficial visitors to the department made use of this liberality in the matter of taxi service. One short ride of not more than 400 yards was credited to ex-Secretary Richard Grant from the State House to the Parker House at a charge of $1. Due to the congested traffic condition on this section of Beacon Street, Beacon Hill habitues invariably prefer to save time by walking this distance.

The revelations of the Ways and Means Committee are not confined wholly to taxi fares by men, to many of whom the Commonwealth supplies both cars and chauffeurs. The committee also sees unneeded expenditures in the contingent fund of the Governor's office.

Stating that during the past 11 years the annual contingent expenses of the Governor's office spent by Governor Curley's four precedessors averaged $11,701, the committee reveals that during the first four and one half months of this year the Governor has already spent $22,445. The Republicans says that he is well on the road to beat last year's all-time high. Under this fund come such items as flags, pennants and photographs.

Interrupting proceedings of the State Senate for a few moments today Senate President James G. Moran of Mansfield explained a $55 taxicab item credited to him in the published list of expenditures of the Governor's department.

Senator Moran said Governor Curley had asked him to speak for him at the New England Grange convention at Amherst, and he had been notified that an automobile would be furnished him.

Curley Charges 'Mud-Slinging'

Governor Curley today characterized the bills for taxi fares of his employees, as released by the Ways and Means Committee, as being a part of a concerted mud-slinging attack directed toward his administration. He said he would not have a complete statement to make on the matter until Wednesday evening.

Referring to a card issued by the Young Men's Republican Club to advertise a dance, the Governor said the card frankly admitted that proceeds were to be used "to buy mud."

The Governor said the forthcoming campaign would be "unclean."

City Councilor For State Office

Entering the lists for the Republican nomination for the Attorney Generalship, Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr., Boston city councilor, last night stressed his vote getting potentialities for the party. Pointing out that those already in the race are from outside Boston, Mr. Wilson said he believed a strong Boston candidate was needed to round out the G. O. P. ticket.

A graduate of Harvard Law School, Mr. Wilson has practiced in Boston for 20 years and has served in the city council under three mayors. He lives in the Dorchester district which has, he claims, a normal Democratic registration exceeding the Republicans by 4000. Despite this handicap, he has triumphed at the polls five times.

Boston Today

Mojave Brings In 37 Rescued Men

Her own speed cut down to snail's pace by the fog which blanketed the eastern seaboard today, the Coast Guard cutter Mojave today landed the 37 men rescued when the Canadian National freighter, Canadian Planter, now awash on Horseshoe Shoal at the entrance to Nantucket Sound, her cargo ruined, was rammed early yesterday by another British freighter, City of Auckland.

Most of the crew was sent to Montreal by rail and one man suffering from exposure was taken to the United States Marine Hospital. United States steamboat inspectors received word from Washington authorizing the holding of a hearing on the cause of the accident late today. This comes within American jurisdiction as both vessels were proceeding under the direction of American coastwise pilots. Chief Officer A. W. Wilding and Radio Operator Gordon Snider are still aboard the Planter. Capt. B. W. C. Manning of the Planter will attend the session.

All along the coast, from Ambrose Light to the Grand Banks, shipping stood in jeopardy. Among reports received here was word that a score of fishing excursionists were shaken up when the 4772-ton freighter Angelina sheared off the stern of a 65-foot boat carrying the excursion party near Ambrose Light. Up North the French warship Ville d'Ys rescued 25 members of the crew of the French Bark Saint Sulac which went down on the Banks.

Fog was responsible for the grounding of the steamer Minnesotan, off Chatham, Saturday, bringing out the Mojave; for the Gloucester fishing schooner Magellan going ashore at 5 a. m., today, on the outside of the Cape, south of Highland Light, and calling upon the coast guard crew at Cahoon's Hollow, and for a radio from the Laconia of the Cunard-White Star fleet that at 10 a. m., when she had expected to make a delayed docking here, she was anchored 35 miles east of Boston Lightship.

The Magellan went ashore 2½ miles from the coast guard station. Capt. Joseph Rose, her skipper, reported that she was coming in with 55,000 pounds of fish when he and the nine other members of the crew had to be taken off. Attempts will be made to refloat the Magellan, which is not believed to have been damaged by the grounding.

The Laconia has had a stormy trip back from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway. Due here yesterday, her schedule was thrown out by bad weather, with fog postponing her arrival this morning. She is carrying 76 passengers for Boston and 168 for New York.

The Auckland was en route to New York out of Boston on the last leg of a trip from Calcutta, India, when she rammed the Canadian Planter. Boston-bound from New York. Both ships had dropped anchor in Nantucket Sound several times before the accident because of the dense fog, which settled down, then lifted, cleared and then settled again. Visibility, according to officers, has run from zero to a few hundred yards since Friday.

At 12:15 a. m. the freighters heard each other whistle, but in an instant were upon each other. Captain Mahning tried to avoid the Auckland by throwing the Planter hard to starboard. The Auckland rammed her amidships, tearing a great gash in her port side and flooding the hold and its cargo of wool, hides, coffee and cocoa picked up in Australian and Brazilian ports.

All hands on the Planter made for the Auckland and are little the worse for their experience. The bow of the Auckland was stove in but she was in no danger of sinking.

The freighters at the time of the crash were in Nantucket Sound between Cross Rip lightship and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Sound gas and whistling buoy, 10 miles south-by-west of Hyannis. The Mojave was in the neighborhood on her call to aid the steamer Minnesotan in Martha's Vineyard when the collision call came, and was alongside in less than an hour and took the crew of the Planter aboard for landing at Boston.

Capt. W. B. Armit, assistant marine superintendent of the Canadian National Steamships at Halifax, arrived in Boston today to confer with local agents of the Planter.

Veto Sought Of R.I. Unfair Practice Bill

Opponents of Price Fixing Bringing Pressure on Governor Green

Has Drastic Power

Brown Economics Professor Among Those Protesting the New Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 4—Attacked by Democratic leaders who have been closely allied with the Administration leaders and opposed by Prof. Harry E. Miller, of the economics department of Brown University and a member of the Consumers' Council, strong pressure is being brought to bear on Gov. Theodore Francis Green to disapprove the Unfair Practice Bill which would prevent the sale of goods under cost.

One of the two measures rushed through the General Assembly in the early morning of Friday relating to price fixing and general trade practices, the act sets up a distributive trades division within the department of taxation, revenue and regulation.

Drastic Powers

The law provides drastic powers for regulation of business for Thomas L. Kennelly, State Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, who is director of the department and chief of the Democratic patronage committee.

Democrats who are working for the Governor's disapproval say that the signing of the act will give the party chairman "more power than the Governor, himself" and place him in a position to give positions within and without the political sphere and create a private machine.

Wide Supervision

At present Mr. Kennelly has supervision of banking, insurance, liquor control, horse-racing, all forms of state taxation, motor vehicle licensing and registration and utilities. The proposed law would give him additional power to fine and penalize persons and business firms guilty of selling merchandise below "cost."

In addition to complaints that Mr. Kennelly has already too much power, members of his party say that the law would hurt small business and there was grave possibilities that it would further broaden the rift between the faction headed by City Auditor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket, who has continually opposed the manner of distribution of patronage.

Power to Defeat

The McCoy faction showed during the last days of the session that it was in a position to defeat any Administration proposal with the aid of the Republican minority.

The proposed regulatory legislation was passed so hurriedly that no provision was made for an appropriation to pay the $5000 chief, two $3000 aides, and accountants, inspectors, lawyers, and clerks during the next fiscal year.

An appropriation of $13,338.83, however, did pass as a separate bill, caring for the expenses of the new division until June 30. There is a contingency fund in the 1936-37 budget, totaling only $50,000, from which expenses of such a department might be paid under terms of the Administrative Code Act. Expenditures from this account would have to be approved by the Governor and the Budget Director.

Not Enough to Pay

It was pointed out that the entire contingency fund would be insufficient to pay the costs of the proposed bureau during the next fiscal year on the basis of the $13,338.83 for the remaining two months of the fiscal year.

The regulatory bill sponsored by Representative James H. Kiernan, Democratic floor leader, was one of the two measures affecting business which passed the Legislature and now is in the hands of the Governor. The other measure was the "price-fixing bill" introduced by Senator William E. Troy, Administration leader in the upper branch.

Kiernan Measure

The Kiernan measure, in substance, purports to regulate "unfair methods of competition and unfair

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Rhode Islanders Observe Independence Anniversary; Tercentenary Program Opens

Governor Green and Others in Costumes of Ancestors Re-enact Scenes of 160 Years Ago; Governor Curley Takes Part in Program

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 4 (AP)—Rhode Island, which 160 years ago declared itself independent from the rule of King George III of England—two months before the other colonies took similar action at Philadelphia—today re-enacted that momentous scene.

Wearing the dress of colonial days, men and women walked or rode from Brown University to the old State House on North Main Street. There, Gov. Theodore F. Green, dressed as was his ancestor, Col. Jonathan Arnold, assumed Arnold's role and urged the passage of the document which proclaimed the colony was no longer subject to the rule from across the sea.

Banishment Revoked

As part of the Independence Day celebration—and also as the formal opening of the State's tercentenary program—at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Gov James M. Curley of Massachusetts will present to Governor Green a document which forever revokes the banishment of Roger Williams from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The measure was passed by the Massachusetts General Court and signed last week by the Governor.

At 10 o'clock, the Colonial Dames, Sons of the American Revolution, and others, met on the middle campus of Brown University—older than the State's independence—and marched down historic College Hill.

At the foot of the hill, the procession was met by Governor Green and Mayor James E. Dunne, who rode in an old yellow coach, said to be one in which George Washington rode on one of his visits to Rhode Island. The pageant then moved to the old State House.

Walling Presides

L. Metcalfe Walling presided at the meeting, taking the place of his ancestor, Metcalfe Bowler, who was speaker at the independence meeting.

Several "Tories" spoke against adoption of the declaration, but their opposition was no more "effective" today than was that of the men whose prototypes they were. Over their objections, the Colony's men took the action which was the first overt act in provoking the war of the revolution. The meeting adjourned with the pronouncement: "God save the United Colonies."

Later this afternoon, on the lawn of the State House, a scion of the Washington Elm will be dedicated by the Rhode Island Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. Soil from widely separated spots associated with the memory of Washington will be sprinkled around the tree.

After Three-Day Trial

The banishment of Roger Williams from the Massachusetts Bay Colony was ordered following a three-day trial in the Rev. Thomas Hooker Church in Newtown, now Cambridge, Mass., which opened Oct. 6, 1635.

The Governor, magistrates, all the ministers of the colony—14 representing 10 churches—took part in the trial. In all there were 50 persons taking part, and they represented less than 500 freemen out of the 12,000 settlers in the colony.

It was the second trial for Roger Williams, the first being inconclusive. Williams had withdrawn from the Salem church and denounced communion with all New England churches, disagreeing with their tenets, and he denied the justice of the form of civil government. For two days the prosecution sought to get Williams to recant without success.

In January, 1636, plans were made to send Williams to England, but he learned of the proposal and managed to escape into the wilderness before the warrant could be served. Three months later he started his first settlement in what is now Phillipsdale, a part of East Providence, and then, with a band of followers, established Providence.

Numerous attempts, all futile until this year, have been made in the Massachusetts General Court to have the banishment revoked.

Port of Boston Gets Equipment For Heavy Cargo

Boston's port can now handle the heavier freight that has been routed to New York in the past because of superior facilities.

For many years the handling of heavy cargo at Boston—more than 50 tons—required the hiring of government equipment from the navy, which has a powerful crane. Harbor lighters handled freight up to 50 tons but on many occasions New England importers and exporters have routed heavy cargo via New York, the railroads there providing facilities for loading or discharging.

Today the story is different. Tied up at "the New Haven Horn," as the dock in South Boston, near Northern Avenue bridge, is known, is the hoisting lighter Eastern Chief. Recently arriving from Eastport, Maine, where it has been engaged for months in taking borings for dam sites on the Passamaquoddy project, the Eastern Chief is now definitely a unit in the facilities of the port of Boston. And this port finds itself on a par with any port in the country as far as lifting facilities are concerned.

Features claimed for the Eastern Chief—largest hoisting lighter in the world; 100-foot boom capable of lifting 150 tons; largest steam capacity of any craft of its kind afloat; capable of raising a 100-ton weight from the ocean floor.

The Eastern Chief measures 120 feet in length with a 50-foot beam and draws 3½ feet forward and 5½ feet aft. It is owned by William R. Farrell & Sons, Inc., of Boston, who purchased the craft two years ago. The big "bull-wheel" type lighter was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1921 and was used in raising the passenger steamer Lexington from the bottom of the East River, New York, some months ago after that vessel had been in collision.

Germany's Action In Rearming Rhine Is Debate Topic

The Foreign Policy Association of Boston ended its 15th season of luncheon discussions Saturday at the Copley-Plaza with the re-election of Harvey H. Bundy, former Assistant Secretary of State, as chairman and Malcolm Donald, treasurer.

Following the election an audience of 400 heard a discussion of Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland during which Prof. Frederick K. Kruger, of Wittenberg College, Ohio, in his defense of Hitler's action, charged that France had made "confetti" of the Treaty of Versailles before Germany had made it "a scrap of paper."

Follows German Argument

He held strictly to the official German argument that the Franco-Soviet "mutual assistance" pact violated the treaty of Locarno, and asked further how the Soviet pact, with provisions for action separate from the League, could be reconciled to the policy of collective security.

The French side—maintaining the Rhineland action was in direct violation of the Treaty of Versailles and Locarno—was propounded by Dr. Robert Valeur, member of the French bar and lecturer on economics at Columbia University.

Dr. Valeur asked why the Franco-Soviet pact, in the opinion of Germany, was inconsistent with the League and Locarno. And answered his own question.

"It is because Germany does not have a clear conscience," he said.

Inconsistencies Charged

He explained his view by holding that Germany should have taken the remilitarization before a tribunal (World Court) prior to taking any direct action. He declared that the Franco-Polish and Franco-Czechoslovakian pacts had not been protested as inconsistent by Germany, and held, therefore, that Germany was not consistent itself in protesting the Russian pact.

Next he indicated that France felt the remilitarization was aimed directly at it, and that the "equality among the nations" claim by Germany was just an "excuse." He held that as Belgium, Britain, and Italy—signers of the Locarno Pact—did not sign the Soviet pact, Germany had no excuse for violating its pledge to them and should still take the matter to a tribunal.

Germany's Reply

Professor Kruger answered Dr. Valeur by asserting that Germany was taking its problem before "the world court of public opinion" for adjudication.

The following vice-chairmen were elected at the business meeting prior to the discussion: Representative Christian A. Herter; Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, executive director; Prof. Manley O. Hudson, of Harvard; William K. Jackson, and Eldon R. James.

Other speakers in the afternoon were Fernand Baldensperger, professor of comparative literature at Harvard; Dr. F. W. Schilling, a surgeon with the Germany army during the World War, and Dr. Walter Beck, visiting professor in the School of Religious and Other Social Work, at Boston University.

Brann Revives Quoddy Fund Hopes in Maine

Political Trade Is Hinted With Governor Seeking Re-election

Conferences Renewed

Democratic Chances Hinge on Power Project and Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, May 4—Returning to Washington today to resume negotiations in behalf of the $36,000,000 Passamaquoddy moon power project here, Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine expressed himself as being very hopeful for Quoddy's future. Especial significance was attached to the Governor's attitude by observers here because it is the general impression in Maine, as well as in Washington, that the Governor's maneuvers in behalf of the project include definite commitments concerning his own political future.

It appears that a trade might be arranged whereby Mr. Brann, a Democrat, would utilize his admitted popularity by again running for Governor on the New Deal ticket. In return for this act of party leadership, the Roosevelt forces would supply Passamaquoddy funds as an item of campaign ammunition.

Runs for Senate

Several months ago the Governor announced he would not seek re-election. He said he wanted to resume his Augusta law practice and retire from public life. Maine Democrats, stating that Governor Brann was their outstanding vote getter, urged him to reverse his decision. But the Governor was adamant until friends convinced him great harm might be done to the Democratic Party in Maine. He then agreed to run for Senator.

Then President Roosevelt, on his return from his southern vacation, announced that unless Congress would approve there would be no more money to complete Passamaquoddy. Congress had previously refused to approve so things looked dark for Quoddy.

A week ago Governor Brann went to Washington. He conferred jointly last Tuesday with President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Farley. It is presumed that the Governor frankly told them that if Passamaquoddy were abandoned the Democratic Party might just as well abandon hope for victory in Maine.

Last-Minute Change

It is likewise presumed that the President or his political mentors just as frankly informed Mr. Brann that unless he would head the state ticket and again run for Governor, they might as well give up expectations anyway. This, observers say, led to further discussion of the possibilities of Governor Brann re-entering the lists and using Passamaquoddy as a sort of Rooseveltian flag to wave.

On Thursday, Governor Brann left Washington to inspect the project here. He was met by Maj. Gen. Edward H. Markham, chief of army engineers, and Col. Philip B. Fleming, Quoddy chief engineer. They took him over the project, showing just how the 27-foot tides are to be trapped in Cobscook Bay and made to spin giant turbines as they escape.

The Governor said he was impressed with the magnitude of the project and with the way it had been pushed by the Army engineers.

To friends here he disclosed that events in Washington last week had increased his hopes.

PWA Project Called 'Unfair' By Picketers

Route 128, in the vicinity of the Newton-Needham town line, where a PWA sewer is under construction, was the scene of peaceful conflict today. Under the sign distinctly labeling the sewer as a "Federal Relief Project" sandwichmen paraded. Their slogan shouted, "This project is unfair to organized labor."

Just how a project designed for relief workers might be unfair puzzled motorists and Newton city officials alike today. Richard Ellis, Newton Public Works Commissioner, said that officials of the Compressed Air and Tunnel Workers' Union had not made their complaints clear to him; that the relief workers, many of whom belong to the union, are receiving union wages and working union hours in compliance with the laws of the Commonwealth.

An official of the union said that a strike on the sewer project was being urged because workers are forced to undergo dangerous conditions. The sewer is being built underneath route 128 at the Newton-Needham town line, and "sandhogs" are burrowing underground without the customary protection of compressed air, used to prevent cave-ins. The official said that a secondary purpose of arousing a strike was to force the contractor, Z. Barletta to hire only union men.

Informed of the union's objectives, Mr. Ellis said: "Workers in compressed air tunnels receive higher wages." Today no men are on strike, he said. The project employs only 40 men.

Giant Dredges Add to Airport

As the giant dredges in East Boston pile up more made ground on the edge of the Boston Airport, the city is forced to make new leases with the airport users. Because of the added ground, the city signed its fourth airport lease today. Rental was $1.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"STORM CHILD" (Copley)—Horror play directed by William Parke, starring Mary Young, assisted by Eric Kalkhurst, Murial Williams and Philip Huston. 8:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the play adapted by Jack Kirkland from Erskine Caldwell's novel of brutish Georgia Crackers. 8:30.

Movies

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Your Uncle Dudley." 2:05, 5, 8. Also "The Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

FINE ARTS — "Ecstasy," Czechoslovakian prize film (in English). 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:20, 10. Also Mickey Mouse cartoon. "Orphans' Benefit Picnic."

UPTOWN—"These Three," with Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon and Joel McCrea. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also Edward Arnold, Lee Tracy, Binnie Barnes and Katherine Alexander in "Sutter's Gold." 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

METROPOLITAN—Herbert Marshall and Gertrude Michael in "Till We Meet Again." 11:18 a. m., 2:03, 4:58, 7:53, 10:38. Stage: Ina Ray Hutton and her Melodears.

MODERN—"The Singing Kid," featuring Al Jolson. 10:59 a. m., 2:58, 5:17, 8:26. Also "These Three." 9:20 a. m., 12:29, 3:38, 6:47, 9:56.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert, Victor McLaglen and Rosalind Russell in "Under Two Flags." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 9:45.

MEMORIAL — "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," featuring William Powell. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—Richard Dix in "Special Investigator." 11:02 a. m., 1:32, 5:02, 7:52, 10:25. Stage: "Hollywood Holiday," revue topped by Irene Bordoni, Hal Le Roy, dancing genius, Joe Morrison and others.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Irvin S. Cobb in "Everybody's Old Man." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 9:18 a. m., 12, 2:56, 5:40, 8:24. Also "The Walking Dead," featuring Boris Karloff, Ricardo Cortez and Margaret Churchill. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 10:48 a. m., 1:32, 4:26, 7:10, 9:54.

TREMONT—Bette Davis and Leslie Howard in "Of Human Bondage." 9, 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. Also "Bonnie Scotland," with Laurel and Hardy. 10:16 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

UNIVERSITY — Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Follow the Fleet." 2:45, 6, 9:15. Also "Widow From Monte Carlo," with Warren William and Dolores Del Rio. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

EXETER—"Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. 1:50, 4:40, 7:50. Also "Little Lord Fauntleroy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Costello Barrymore. 3, 6, 9.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Travel picture, "Havana," Jack Denny and his orchestra, "Steel and Stone," "Felix the Cat and the Goose That Laid the Golden Egg," "Underground Farmer," "Rhythm of Paree," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Other Events

TYLER STREET BRANCH LIBRARY—Lecture on "Window Sill Gardening," by Frederick Nisbet, 8.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB Round Table meeting. Speaker: Gabriel Farrell, director Perkins Institute for the Blind. 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

BOSTON GARDEN — Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Circus. 8. Matinee tomorrow: 2.

EDISON ILLUMINATING CLUB—"The Late Christopher Bean," presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts, with entr'acte music conducted by Robert Kelley. 39 Boylston Street. 8.

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE — Regular meeting. 15 Beacon Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—Choral group, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. High School of Commerce, Avenue Louis Pasteur. 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Tapestries" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward 11.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Address on "Retail Advertising," by William H. McLeod, of William Filene's Sons. Filene's Auditorium. 6:30.

DORCHESTER WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "Snow White and Rose Red." Roger Wolcott School, Morton and Norfolk Streets, 10 and 11.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Social Security," by Dr. Walter J. Campbell, past governor of New England Kiwanis. Hotel Touraine, 12:15.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball game, Red Sox vs. Detroit Tigers, 3.

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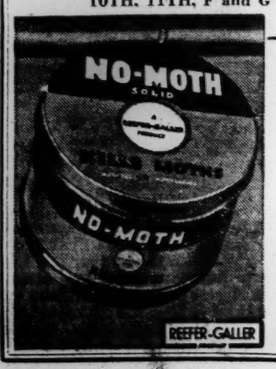

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Curley's Setbacks on Budget Still Hold Beacon Hill Stage

The Legislative Week

Governor Curley's continued defeats at the hands of the Legislature over his 1936 budget was the most important feature of the past week on Beacon Hill. All other action received little attention as the Senate, wielding the same economy knife used earlier by the House, sliced a total of $43,000 from the much-cut budget which emerged from the lower branch.

The week saw the defeat of several bills to repeal horse and dog racing, the advancement of a measure to place before the voters the question of whether the compulsory liability automobile insurance should be repealed, and revocation of the 300-year banishment decree against Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island. The legislative week is summarized briefly, as follows:

The Governor

Williams' Ban Lifted

Action: Signed a bill revoking the 300-year-old ban against Roger Williams, banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony because of his nonconformist teachings.

Significance: The bill was passed by the Legislature three months ago. Through arrangement with Rhode Island, which is now celebrating its tercentenary, the bill was held in the Senate until now so that when the Governor signed it, the ceremony would be made part of the Rhode Island celebration.

Dog Racing

Action: Failed to sign or veto the bill repealing an act passed last year providing for a referendum vote in November on the question of repealing legalized dog racing.

Significance: The Governor has sought to have the Legislature recall the bill, on the grounds that it should be considered with other pending racing matters. The Legislature refused, when Republicans charged the Governor sought to use the bill as a club to force through his budget. When the Governor failed to take any action, the measure became law automatically after five days.

The Senate

The Budget

Action: Gave a third reading to the budget passed by the House of Representatives. This budget was cut $2,700,000 below that recommended by the Governor. The Senate cut $43,000 more off this week.

Significance: The Republicans, to date, have presented a solid front against the Governor's lobbying pressure. The real test of Republican strength will come, however, when Democratic attempts are made to raise from $3,000,000 to $4,600,000 the appropriation for state highway maintenance and to add $400,000 to the fund to proceed with the federal Hayden - Cartwright road obstruction program.

Small Loans

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on Attorney General Paul A. Dever's proposal that the state regulate small loans up to $1000.

Significance: The present state regulation covers loans up to $300. Under this control, the interest rate is limited to 3 per cent per month on unpaid balances. The Attorney General figured other lenders should have the same protection.

Securities

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on Mr. Dever's proposal that the director of the "blue sky division" be permitted to ascertain by physical inspection the existence of securities mentioned in brokers' statements of portfolio holdings.

Significance: The Attorney General claimed little or no such inspection has been made in the past and that the practice would protect brokers' patrons.

Legalized Betting

Action: Refused to reconsider its previous action in killing a bill repealing legalized betting on horse and dog racing.

Significance: There is still a chance for repeal inasmuch as an initiative petition for a referendum on repeal is still pending. Even if the Legislature votes aginst the petition, the question will go on tne ballot, if only 5000 more signatures are obtained.

Gas Meters

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with amendments, a bill requiring gas companies to replace gas meters every six years.

Significance: The proponents of this measure contend some consumers fail to receive the entire amount of gas due them, because old meters provide faulty measurements.

The House

'Guest Riders'

Action: Killed for a second time a bill preventing "guest" riders from collecting damages from an automobile driver as the result of an accident.

Significance: The House held fast to the position that "guest" riders, as under the present law, should have some claim for injuries when the negligence of the driver results in an accident.

Compulsory Insurance

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill providing for a referendum vote on the question of repealing the compulsory automobile liability insurance law.

Significance: This measure would endanger an insurance system which many believe is perfect, except for the constantly increasing rates. Repeal of the law would eliminate all insurance protection for pedestrians.

Olympic Team

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to provide a state fund of $10,000 to help defray the expenses of the American Olympic team.

Significance: The House decided that with the present anti-Nazi sentiment in Massachusetts, particularly among the Jewish people, it would be unwise to pass such legislation.

More Gambling

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill establishing a Legalized Games of Skill Commission to regulate slot machines and various games of chance.

Significance: Passage of this legislation would open even wider the doors to legalized gambling.

Vermont Publisher Seeks Nomination For Governorship

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 4 (AP)—Col. Nelson Jackson, publisher of the Burlington News, announced his candidacy today for the Republican nomination for Governor.

Asserting "the most important issue before the State today is the cost of government," Colonel Jackson said, "Vermont's financial condition demands good business methods to effect needed economy and efficiency. I do not believe you can do today's job with yesterday's methods and be in business tomorrow. Courage as well as prudence is needed in the conduct of state affairs to assure a balanced budget."

Colonel Jackson declared yearly deficits must be avoided, and said consolidation of state departments should be "wisely considered."

The Burlington publisher advocated "extension of farm-to-market roads," promotion of the scenic value of the State, equalization of the tax burden "which should stimulate and multiply the industries in our towns and cities," and continuance of "reasonably adequate provision for old-age assistance."

He pledged himself to assist the youth of the State.

Bandit Gets 20 to 25 Years

George Romano, alias Garguillo, of New York City, was sentenced to from 20 to 25 years in state's prison today by Judge John M. Gibbs in Suffolk Superior Court, for his participation in the $18,540 armed robbery of the United Drug Company payroll on January 23.

In arguing for leniency, Herbert F. Callahan, counsel for Romano, declared that it was a case of mistaken identity. He said that it would be a gross miscarriage of justice if Romano were given a long prison sentence.

Assistant District Attorney Edward M. Sullivan, who has prosecuted the case, agreed, in the course of his rebuttal, that "it would be a miscarriage of justice to send any man to jail in a case of mistaken identity. But it is a far greater travesty on justice when witnesses fail to identify the real culprit through fear or other venal motives. In this case, the only reason there was not murder committed was because of non-resistence of the victims."

Romano's two accomplices in the United Drug holdup are still at large.

Vermont Engine Derailed; Hits Span

NORTHFIELD, Vt., May 4 (AP)—Railroad officials sought an explanation today for the derailment of a Central Vermont Railway freight engine and two livestock cars here. One fatality was reported in the accident.

The locomotive smashed into an abutment of a short single-span steel bridge early yesterday. It dislodged the structure, which dropped into Dog River. The engine overturned on the river bank, its forward end resting in the water.

Engineer W. R. Wright said the engine left the tracks about 50 feet from the bridge. Its momentum carried it to the bridge despite application of air brakes. The freight train of 60 cars was proceeding from Montreal to New London, Conn.

The bridge was repaired about 12 hours later.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Lecture Radiocast

8:00 WMEX (1500kc) (WMCA—Intercity), Christian Science lecture by Charles D. Winn, C. S. B., from Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	"The Top Hatters": NBC dance orchestra	Red Sox-Detroit game	Recordings and reports
5:15	Local dramatic sketch	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Recordings and reports	
5:30	"The Singing Lady": songs	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Recordings and reports
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch.	"Checkerboard": variety	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; Journal; speaker	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15	"Little Show": variety	"Terry and Ted": sketch	Spotlight Revue	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30	News: songs; sports briefs	"Musical Sentiment"	Baseball scores: sketch	Washington Backstage
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sports Review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sports reports; soloist
7:00	Ranny Weeks's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Four Barbers: organist	Yankee News Service
7:15	Revue: variety program	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Milton Kellem's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch.	After-Dinner Revue: soloist	Ted Husing; Charioteers	Radio and School Institute
7:45	"Parade": recording	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, commentator	Dick Stabill's Orchestra
8:00	"Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy; orchestra	Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; comedy; orchestra	Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians; soloist	"Dude Ranch Nights"
8:15	Paris Musicale: Pickens Sisters: Morton Downey; orch.	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Milton Kellem's Orchestra	Harry Rodgers, organist
8:30		Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; comedy; orchestra	"Pick and Pat": blackface sketches; orchestra	"Music for Today": soloists; popular orchestra
8:45				
9:00	Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; soloists; orchestra	Harry Horlick and Gypsies: Howard Price, tenor; chorus	Radio Theater: Jean Hersholt and Anita Louise in David Warfield's Play, "The Music Master"; orchestra	Carl Moore's Orchestra
9:15	"Tale of Today": serial drama, with Joan Blaine	Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; soloists; orch.		Crusaders: talk
9:30				Eddy Brown, violin; orch.
9:45				Yankee News Service
10:00	"Carefree Carnival": comedy; soloists; orchestra	Lullaby Lady: male quartet; concert orchestra	"The Witch's Tale": sketch	Wayne King and his orch.; vocal soloists
10:15			Dick Stabill's Orchestra	
10:30	Pulitzer Awards for 1935: Harry Hansen, speaker	Nat. Forum: address, Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Penna.	News dramatizations	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:45			Talk, "Soil Conservation"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
11:00	Reports; news: Karl Rhode and his dance orchestra	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:15		Sports review: records	"Snapshots": dance music	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa Loma Orchestra; soloist	"The Owl Club": with Del Castillo, organist	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Jack Hylton's Orchestra
11:45			Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Jack Hylton's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Detroit baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WEEI (WEAF—National), Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch; Spencer Dean mystery serial drama.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Morton Downey, tenor soloist.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Symphonic Strings," Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop —The Voice of the People": sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Nickelodeon": songs; comedy; variety.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC String Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.

9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Radio Parties at Pickfair"; soloists; orchestra.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Helen Ward.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:45 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Willard Robison and his Deep River Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

What's Going On in the Arts

Miriam Winslow's Recital

IN FRANKLY announcing her annual spring Review of the Dance as a pupils' recital, Miriam Winslow puts the public on guard. The parents and teachers associated, the guardians and friends, are thereby invited. The uninterested are warned. Matinée and evening performances were given Saturday at the Repertory Theater.

The large and not detached audience assembled Saturday evening must have been well pleased. For the production was good-looking, smooth-running, the costumes agreeably descriptive, sometimes sumptuous, the lighting effective. Individual performances were accurate and well-timed. Even the youngest pupils knew their stuff. They had been well rehearsed. By placing the two accompanying pianos in the pit, a wide, undisturbed stage left little chance for mishap or for curtains bulging or opening in the wrong place.

The one thing missing, and quite naturally, was dance quality—the élan and vitality of first-class dancing. Whether by comparison or by actual development, Miss Winslow seemed to be dancing better than ever before. The arm technique of her solo "Cambodia" was extraordinary for its rippling muscles. Her Hungarian gypsy dance (with ensemble) was gay and spirited. Her solo "Liberation," in the latter half of the program, was less satisfactory—its choreography diffuse and scattered. Her part in "Sorrow," given at Symphony Hall earlier in the season under another title, was well done in the modern manner.

The problem of presenting a long list of pupils entertainingly was happily handled by building the program as the danced biography of a young girl. The first half, devoted to childhood—Playing and School Days, Reading and Travel—was full of interludes for the delectation of the very young. The second half, dealing with the more emotional states of young girlhood, brought forth some deplorably "soupy" passages. The main idea was good. The subdivisions: "Romance" (an admittedly popular feminine preoccupation); "Inquietude" with the gossip, disillusionment and sorrow that come most heartbreakingly to youth, and "Resolution," in which the young person finds herself, in courage and faith, in freeing herself from too personal attachments and in determination to progress in her chosen career, were often too stickily coated to be palatable.

All this called for a variety of techniques—ballet, plastique, national dancing, Oriental, just plain "interpretive" and modern German. The essays in the modern German method were not danced with conviction, but as if it must be added because it was the thing to do. Like reading "Anthony Adverse" a while ago in order to be able to talk about it over the bridge or tea table. This is not an aspersion on Miss Winslow's sincerity. For she is sincerely interested in every kind of dancing. This broad-mindedness in many forms will never make a great dancer in any one form. But perhaps that is not what she is after. If it is, specialization and concentration will be needed.

The frequent choice of music that was at odds with the subject matter of the dance was unfortunate. Considering its connotations, Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabre" was hardly suitable for the "Indian" of Playing Days. Even less so was the selection from Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" for the quasi-religious tone and peaceful sentiment of "Serenity," the closing ensemble number done with décor (and also presented previously under another title). The accomplished pianists, Mary Campbell and Evelyn Borofsky, played the accompaniments. Percussion was used in the modern work. M. L.

WPA Aquarelles and Prints

THE second exhibition of the WPA artists is on view at the quarters established several weeks ago at 50 Beacon Street. Oils constituted the major part of the first display, water colors are the chief attraction of the current one.

There are several very interesting exhibits. Water color is a medium which is taken seriously in this vicinity and many of these painters spend most of their time working in this medium alone. At 50 Beacon Street, we have an opportunity to see how their aims differ, how some strive for designs and atmospheric effects which are enhanced especially by aquarelle, while others treat water color as a sort of tinted drawing; the line traceries are prominent and the color, instead of taking its fluid course, is confined to strict restraining contours. There are some, like Vladimir Pavlosky, who hold intelligently to the Sargent tradition, regarding the pigment as so much lighted or shaded factor; there are others, like Alexis Arapoff, who handle the color with a certain intuitive, spontaneous freshness, constrained by no other discipline than personal taste. Mr. Arapoff's water color, an exuberant still-life, upsets the sober, orderly handling of his neighbors.

Crawford Livingston undertakes the difficult job of making personal portraits in water color. Charles Kaeselau finds brownish hues very evocative when handled sensitively with no excess of details. John W. Aiken, in a very uneven set of pictures, strives for a simplification in design which is sometimes expressionistic, sometimes decorative. Frank Carson shows some of the finest work we have seen from his brush in years in some luminous landscape. There are several other exhibits which merit attention and stir one's critical faculties. Among them are contributions from Lester Bridaham, Philip Malicoat and Allan Crite.

The prints include some dramatic lithographs by John Gregory.

It is gratifying to find in a number of instances that painters have been moved to their best performance while enjoying the benefits of the project. D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

KATHARINE CORNELL will bring Shaw's "Saint Joan" to the Boston Opera House for one week beginning May 25. Boston will be the first stop in a tour that will take in Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

In the absence of any announcement of the final play in the Theater Guild subscription series, Miss Cornell's visit is the only new prospect of the spring stage in Boston. "Tobacco Road" continues in its fourth week at the Plymouth, and "Storm Child" in its third at the Copley.

Bridge Hearing Harks to Venice

Reminiscences of a trip in Venice were introduced into Federal District Court today to enliven an otherwise prosaic hearing on a sale of land by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company to the city of Manchester, N. H., for the building of a new bridge.

The bridge will be constructed with partial help from the Federal Government which has allotted some $200,000 for the purpose. Of the four parcels of land to be sold by the Amoskeag, two are to be bought by Manchester at a cost of $95,000. The former span across the Merrimack River was washed out by the flood. The hearing today was on the petition to make the sale.

Charles M. Green of Lynn, a $2000 stockholder in the Amoskeag firm, was on the stand protesting that the description of the property to be sold was too vague. Judge Sweeney pointed out that the petition for the sale contained a complete description, overruled the objection.

Mr. Green then objected to the reorganization plan of the Amoskeag recently formulated — a subject which was not up for discussion today. Digressing further, he reminisced about his wedding trip to Venice, telling how a check drawn upon a Lynn bank had been accepted over there, while he had met with rebuff in a similar circumstance here in Massachusetts.

Judge Sweeney remarked dryly that while the Amoskeag Company had borne a slight resemblance to Venice during the recent flood, he couldn't see any other connection in the present case.

Haigis Urges Need Of United Action By State Republicans

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 4 (AP)—The warning that Republican candidates who, confident of a considerable following of voters but failing to get the indorsement of the state party at the Springfield convention next month, could seek office in the fall on their own account and thus delay united action by the party in the campaign was voiced last night by John W. Haigis of Greenfield, candidate for the Governor nomination.

In a radio address in this city, Mr. Haigis stressed the importance of having convention delegates reflect accurately the wishes of the electorate. The success of the Republican Party in this state, he declared, lies in the hands of the average man and woman, who "are fed up with the manipulations of self-appointed party bosses."

Believing the party's chances for success in the fall are now excellent, he warned that they could be dissipated if a hand-picked slate were railroaded through the convention.

WBZ and WBZA Seek Separation

Breaking up of the synchronized operation of Stations WBZ and WBZA into separate stations and shifting the Springfield transmitter to a new location and frequency is forecast in an application filed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. last Saturday with the Federal Communication Commission in Washington for permission to make these changes.

Under this arrangement WBZ, with studios in a Boston hotel and transmitter in Millis, Mass., would continue to serve the Boston area on the same frequency, 990 kilocycles, upon which it is now operating.

In Springfield, the WBZA transmitter would be moved from its present location on the East Springfield factory of the Westinghouse company to a new location across the Connecticut River On this new location, Westinghouse proposes to build a high fidelity transmitter and modern antenna designed to give a maximum signal to Springfield. The new station would continue to serve the National Broadcasting Company's blue network as does WBZ.

Westinghouse's ability to obtain the 550-kilocycle frequency depends upon arrangements which it must make with stations in Waterbury, Vt., and Buffalo, N. Y., occupying the same frequency.

These stations may rightfully protest that the newcomer to their frequency may interfere with their service ranges. However, by constructing an antenna which would suppress the signal in the direction of Waterbury, Vt., and Buffalo, N. Y., interference toward these stations could be reduced. This, it is presumed, would be Westinghouse's course.

WBZ, Boston, as originally laid out, was designed to cover Boston, Worcester and Providence. Its transmitter was, therefore, located in Millis, which is about equidistant from these three major New England centers of population. WBZA was designed as a "booster" station to serve western Massachusetts.

This setup is now to be ended by the new splitup. Other stations in New England on the NBC-blue network are to be set up at Providence, R. I., and Bridgeport, Conn., so that in the near future New England will be fed with blue network programs through several stations instead of one, WBZ, as formerly.

Boston & Maine Seeks To Abandon Three Lines

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—The Boston and Maine Railroad today asked Interstate Commerce Commission authority to abandon operation of three New England branch lines, as follows:

A 37-mile line from Concord to Sunapee, New Hampshire; a 13-mile line between Franklin and Bristol, New Hampshire, and a 2.5-mile line from South Ashburnham to Ashburnham, Massachusetts.

Summer Volunteers Assigned To Rural Areas to Teach Peace

The younger generation of the nation is being recruited for campaigning for peace. During the summer vacation, men and women of college age or a little older will go out through the rural communities to live simply as good neighbors with the townspeople and to cooperate with them in peace study and discussion.

The young people will be known as the Emergency Peace Volunteers, and will be working under the auspices of the youth section of the Emergency Peace Campaign. They are following somewhat in the footsteps of the peace caravans of the American Friends service committee of Philadelphia, and are a part of the campaign which began in April this year with meetings in Philadelphia, and is being carried on in over 300 cities of the country, for the next two years.

Leaders of the campaign note that it is young people who are called upon to sacrifice in war. Their parents are called upon to bear the cost of war through taxes and depression. It is argued that young people have a right to assist in molding public opinion of the nation on the subject of wars and that they and their parents should be given opportunity to make efforts now, that war may be prevented.

Groups of Five or Six

The volunteers will follow the trail of service and adventure into every part of the United States this summer. They will live as simply as soldiers and bear each his share of the menial tasks incidental to such living. Not only will they be given a new opportunity to undertake service for peace, but also a chance to broaden their own backgrounds.

Under supervision of an adult leader, volunteers will be sent out in groups of five or six to spend several months in strategic rural areas. Before being sent into the field, each group will be given two weeks of training, in the technique of field work and in the most important aspects of the peace-war problem.

The training will be given at institutes of international relations held at three places—Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa; and another to be decided on the Pacific coast.

Adaptability

According to Harold Chance, director of the New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College, the volunteers must be resourceful enough to adapt themselves to complex and changing local conditions. They must possess the initiative which will permit them to seek out the peace-minded individuals of a community and with them develop the type of program necessary for the district.

In other words, Mr. Chance insists that the volunteers will not be propagandist who tell their summer neighbors what they should do, but fellow-workers with them in a way that will build the foundations for a lasting peace movement, based on facts rather than sentiments or theories. In the communities in which they settle, they will lead discussion, arrange exhibits, produce plays, and speak at churches, clubs, young people's groups, labor meetings and farm organizations.

Watching Congressmen

The members of each group will be supplied with copies of the record of Congressmen from their districts, in relation to peace action. They will not engage in political campaigns, but they will help acquaint voters with the views of candidates at coming elections. In placing the groups special attention will be given to localities which are politically significant. The young volunteers will seek to clarify issues, not to impose their own ideas upon others. They will act essentially as good neighbors for the summer who share in the community's own pursuit of accurate information.

Mr. Chance has signed up about 200 young people in the ranks of the volunteers. At present there are some 50 adult leaders.

Peace volunteers will be young men and women mostly between the years of 20 and 35, and they are recruited without regard to race or creed. They may join for three months, six months, or longer periods. Groups will begin preliminary training the first of May and the middle of June. Assignments to teams and to territories will be made during the training period. Each unit will settle in a strategic rural area for eight or ten weeks.

The expenses of each volunteer, including transportation from and back to his home, is figured at $60 a month, including the training period and maintenance in the field. Half this sum will be borne by the Emergency Peace Campaign. The other half, whenever possible, will be paid by the young worker or by his parents, or by any group that may care to support the service.

Musicians Elect Officers at Session Of N. E. Conference

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14 (AP)—Vincent Castronovo of this city was elected president of the New England Conference, American Federation of Musicians, at a meeting yesterday attended by representatives of 27 locals from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Frank Field of South Norwalk, Conn., was elected vice-president, and William Smith of Boston was chosen secretary-treasurer. George Gibbs of Boston and Charles Hicks of Portland, Maine, were elected executive officers.

The conference went on record as favoring continuance of WPA white collar projects, which include musicians, but with restrictions on WPA units entering into competition with other musicians. It also protected against competition from high school bands and orchestras. The next conference will be held in Portland Oct. 25.

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Boston Air Mail Increases 1000 Per Cent in First Decade

Codfish and beans take to air again as state, post office and Legion celebrate opening of first private air mail route in U. S.—Tague sees Boston as possible hub of world plane lines.

Ten years ago next July 1, a single-motored Fokker plane carrying seven letters, a codfish and a can of beans climbed steadily out of Boston. Thre hours later it landed at New Brunswick, N. J., and the Hub City's newly established air mail service was inaugurated.

Since that day, a decade ago, Boston has seen continual improvement and progress in this branch of its postal service. From these humble beginnings it has noted an increase of 1000 per cent in the number of letters carried. It has watched with interest as personnel increased and more routes were added.

Air Mail Week

In recognition, therefore, of what Boston's acting postmaster, Peter F. Tague, has declared the greatest advancement in mail increase in the history of the United States Post Office, Massachusetts today ushered in Air Mail Week, officially proclaimed by Gov. James M. Curley, and duly celebrated by the local post office department in co-operation with the aviation committee, Crosscup-Pishon Post No. 281 of the American Legion.

The celebration, to be continued during the rest of the week with similar programs in many cities and towns throughout the State, started this morning in Post Office Square, Boston. Speakers included Governor Curely, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, Harllee Branch, second assistant postmaster general, and others prominent in mail and aviation circles.

First Flight Recalled

On the sidewalk in the square was placed a load of 50 filled sacks, symbolizing the 1935 total of air mail out of Boston numbering 3,283,360 letters. Mr. Tague held in his hand a small sack containing the number of letters which the first plane took from the city in 1926 Near by lay two bundles—a codfish and a can of beans, similar to those carried on that initial flight, because officials felt that these two articles typified the fundamental business and food subsistence of the United States as well as of the New England states in early days when the colonies were settled.

These two bundles were dispatched this afternoon along with the regular day's mail. Also included in the air mail were several letters sent by Postmaster Tague to other post-office heads in various cities throughout the country where the mail planes land. On the front of these letters was a cachet stamp impression, held by the Crosscup-Pishon Post, especially prepared for this occasion. It commemorates the first Boston-to-New York air-mail route, and the first United States contract for air mail on route number 1.

Courtesy of United Air Lines; Ewing Galloway

Boston Marks an Anniversary in the Air

Upper Left—Looking Up at the Motors of a Ford Transport Plane. Upper Right—Loading a Mail Plane. Inset at Left—Insignia Designed to Celebrate Decennial of Boston Air-Mail Service. Below—Leon J. Cuddeback, One of the Early Mail Pilots, and the Original Swallow Plane Used in the Air-Mail Service

First Private Mail Contract

That first contract awarded to a private contractor by the United States Government was given in July 10 years ago to the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., which instituted the Boston-Newark service. This contract formed the basis of what is now American Airlines, Inc., largest airline system in the country, flying 40,000 miles daily from coast to coast and Canada to Mexico.

But behind this celebration today lies a story that begins back in May, 1918, when the Government first experimented with air mail. For three months a test service was run between New York and Washington, D. C. Army pilots and army machines were used to carry war messages, while officials watched with interest to see what could be done in way of mail transportation in the air. This trial period made such a favorable impression upon post-office officials that in May, 1919, a regular service was instituted. Government ships and pilots in the Post Office Department flew between Cleveland and Chicago on a leg of what is now a transcontinental route.

Routes Extended

From this first route, other legs were added, one from Chicago to Omaha, one from Omaha to Cheyenne and another from Cheyenne to Salt Lake City. Mail from Boston going west by air was carried to New York by rail, flown to Belmont, Penna., during the daytime only, where connections were made for further flight west.

In these early days the Post Office Department did all the ground work—established flying fields, put up air beacons and field lights, furnished pilots and planes, until in 1924 a complete setup from New York to San Francisco was finished. The first real air-mail flight between these cities, with day and night flying, took 31 hours. Today mail planes hop the same distance in a little more than 23 hours—eight hours faster than formerly and almost 61 hours faster than a railroad can make the trip.

Early Rate Making

It was simple for officials to fix air-mail rates in the days when only one route spanned the country. The United States was divided into three zones, east of Chicago, Chicago to Cheyenne, and west of Cheyenne. Mail was sent at 8 cents a zone. But difficulties started when other routes and feeder lines were added, north and south and east and west. Many rates were tried, until finally the present one of a flat 6 cents was established, which carries mail to all parts of the United States and Canada where the service is available.

In the course of these additions and improvements, air mail came to Boston. The service here in 1926 included only one arrival in the city, at 11:15 in the morning, and one trip out at 6:15 in the evening. With one intermediate stop at Hartford, planes landed at Hadley Field, in New Brunswick, N. J., 35 miles south of the present terminal at Newark. In old Fokker planes capable of cruising only 80 miles an hour, it took pilots three hours to make the trip. Present planes, by comparison, have a cruising speed of 180 miles per hour, making the trip in 1 hour and 40 minutes.

Back in 1926 pilots experienced more difficulties than do present fliers. Of navigation aids they had few—they had no radio, no radio beam and no intermediate weather reports. When aloft they were on their own, which accounts for the greater number of accidents among pilots then than now. Between 1926 and 1930 there were four fatalities in the Boston ranks. Since 1930 there has been none. This record, said Mr. Tague, compares most favorably with other records all over the country.

Boston's one-route one-mail-a-day service in 1926 has expanded to the present system of four routes and 10 trips a day in and out. The routes now include one to Albany, Cleveland and Chicago direct, one to New York, both of which are served by the American Airlines, Inc., and one to Bangor, Maine, and one to Burlington, Vt., served by the Boston & Maine Airlines. These two companies are the only ones holding contracts to carry air mail out of Boston.

South-American Links

Boston's service has been further extended to include direct connections to Mexico and 29 countries in Central and South America. Mail to the most southern point in South America served by air, Buenos Aires, Argentina, used to take 24 days by boat. Airplanes now cover the distance in six days. More than that, planes out of Boston connect with the China Clipper, and reach Hawaii in two days, the Philippines in six and China in nine days.

When this local service was first begun in 1926, George H. Kieley, foreman in charge of airmail service in Boston, drew a graph showing the number of pounds of mail dispatched and received. So enthusiastic was he about the possibilities of air mail that he made it large enough to include 82,000 pounds of mail. In 1927, at the end of the first year, the graph showed only 8167 pounds dispatched, including some 326,800 letters. Last year, the graph line reached the total which Mr. Kieley had estimated nine years before, and in fact went over the mark by 84 pounds. In the same year 3,283,360 letters were carried, a 1000 per cent increase within the decade.

Typical of Nation

Boston's progress in air mail has been typical of the rapid strides made over the country. Mr. Tague pointed out that all records for passengers carried, passenger miles flown, pounds of express carried and mail transported were broken last year, with every indication that the records will be shattered again this year.

Planes flying over domestic and foreign air-mail systems last year, he said, carried more than 5,500,000 pounds of express, a gain of 53 per cent over 1934; more than 13,500,000 pounds of mail, a gain of 76 per cent; and more than 860,000 passengers, a gain of 53 per cent.

This gain is understandable enough, Mr. Tague said, when it is considered that practically all companies have expended large sums in equipping their lines with more modern airplanes, and with additional navigation aids. Furthermore, he added, the public is realizing the advantages and benefits of air service.

Further Improvements

Added improvements to the service are being considered even now by post-office officials at Washington, Mr. Tague declared. During the past few months the interdepartmental committee on international civil aviation has been meeting with delegations from Great Britain, Germany, France and Norway on plans for transatlantic service in co-operation with American companies. Test flights will be made this summer across the ocean, he said, and in the summer of 1937 regular scheduled service should be established.

The Government has already made arrangements for transatlantic service this summer with the German Postal Administration. Mail will be carried to foreign countries by the new airship Hindenburg, which is scheduled to make 10 flights from Frankfurt-am-Main, Ger., to Lakehurst, N. J., and return. Tentative schedule calls for two flights this month, one in June, two in July, two in August, one in September and two in October. The first flight is scheduled to leave Frankfurt May 6, to arrive here at Lakehurst May 9. On its return trip, which will be within a few days after its arrival, the Hindenburg will carry letters to Germany. These letters will connect at Amsterdam, London or Paris with air-mail routes for all over Europe, Asia and Africa. To give a rough idea of the speed of this dispatch service, Mr. Tague said, mail will reach India in five days.

And some day, Mr. Tague mused, mail may be sent by air to every country in the world with Boston as a terminal. At the celebration today, he said, there was a presentation of Boston's claim as the terminal of the proposed Atlantic air mail service. And if or when such an event transpires, he added, rest assured that another codfish and another can of beans will take to the sky.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. New accessions: Denman W. Ross memorial exhibition. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock, also Saturdays at 2 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents. Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Water colors by Will King. Exhibit by George C. Wales.

Children's Art Center—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through May 5.

Holman's Print Shop—500 cartoons by Thomas Nast.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street, Cambridge—English Brass Rubbings. Water colors by Christian Rolphs. Through May 10.

Junior League—Prints by Matisse and Dufy.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Isabel Carleton Wilde collection of Early American folk art. Through May 23.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. Paul Gauguin Exhibition. Arranged by the Boston Chapter of the Muesum of Modern Art. Through May 21.

Copley Society—Paintings by Gretchen Cook Through May 15.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of arts and crafts by Adult Recreation Project of WPA. Through May 10.

Boston City Club—Drawings, paintings, etchings by Ethel Morehouse. Through May 11.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Circus drawings by Marguerite Mitchell. Through May.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—Photographic studies and abstractions by Margaret Noyes. Through May 16.

Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Karl Zerbe and Gertrude Tonsberg.

Twentieth Century Club—Water colors, oils and etchings from France, Italy, Spain and New England by E. Donald Robb, through May 18.

Doll & Richards—Exhibit by Physicians' Art Society, through May 13.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of jewelry by M. Louise Reggio. Through May 6

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by John P. Benson, through May 9.

Boston Art Club—Exhibit by Business Men's Art Club, May 9.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Army of 500 Men Enters Maine Forests For Fire Protection

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 4 (AP)—Five hundred trained men—150 on 24-hour duty and the remainder subject to call when needed—are on the rolls of the state forestry district to protect Maine's 15,000,000 acres of timberland from fire this year.

Portable pumps, shovels, trucks, motorboats and canoes have been moved into the field, several of the district's 75 mountain-top lookout towers have been opened, and 1998 miles of forestry district telephone lines have been inspected.

Across the border in Canada, under an agreement with Canadian officials, Maine fire wardens are burning slash for Canadian farmers so that the fires may be controlled and not sweep into Maine timberland as in past years.

Forest Commissioner Waldo Seavy asked brook fishermen to be careful in disposing of matches and smoking material. He also cautioned Selectmen about issuing grass burning permits in the southern part of the State, where a few fires in organized townships have occurred.

Motorists, aviators and owners of homes on top of hills have rendered valuable service in spotting and extinguishing fires, Mr. Seavey said.

Last year 220 fires destroyed 14,573 acres of woodland, with 136 of the fires believed to have been started by careless smokers.

R. I. State College Head Maps Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, R. I.—A plan to care for the development of Rhode Island State College for the next 100 years has been completed and revealed by Raymond G. Bressler, president.

President Bressler annonced the program at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of Theta Chi Fraternity, held here. New buildings, equipment and campus space are outlined in the progress designed to care for the State College during the next century.

Gov. Green's Veto Sought On R. I. Unfair Practice Measure

(Continued from Page 9)

or destructive trade or business practices in the retail and wholesale trades" and outlaws all sales at wholesale or retail below "cost."

The measure provides an elaborate method by which cost shall be determined, with the three-man state commission empowered to choose the method to be employed in some cases. This board and its agents, under the bill, would be given wide power to examine all records and books of all retailers in the course of its investigation and inquiries.

Condemned Act

Professor Miller of Brown University strongly condemned the act on the ground that it would prohibit the sale of standard goods at prices less than the total invoice plus operating expenses of the seller, and would introduce the objectionable features of the NRA.

Judging from the fact that the measure passed the House by only two votes, it was clearly indicated that it did not have the approval of all the Democratic majority. Many of the members refused to vote on the bill because it was sponsored by their leader, Representative Kiernan.

Representative John Wrenn, Democrat, of Providence, opposed the bill on the grounds that it was an attempt to "squeeze out" small retailers and create a virtual monopoly by large manufacturing concerns.

The "unfair practices" bill is prefaced by a general statement of policy to the effect that "unfair, dishonest, deceptive, destructive and fraudulent trade practices . . . are productive of demoralization and disorganization of such trades and of widespread unemployment therein . . ." and that the oppression of small enterprises has lowered the standards of living and constitutes a menace to the welfare of the citizens.

It is further declared that the purpose of the act and "the restrictions, regulations and provisions contained in the act are enacted for the protection, welfare and safety of the people of the State."

Misspelling on Stamps Gives Them Value of $60

ATHOL, Mass., May 4 (AP)—The Chicago stenographer who got $60 for two precanceled stamps in which a typographical error spelled Athol "Althol," probably picked up two of the stamps sold here a couple of years ago.

Post-office authorities said today several rolls of precanceled stamps, on sale two years ago, had the misspelling on every fifth stamp. The precanceling plate now in use here also has a flaw. One stamp in every hundred is canceled "Atrol."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Washington	May 6 noon	Plymouth	May 12	May 5, 8:00 pm	May 6, 7:30 am
Bremen	May 9 mid.	Cherbourg	May 15	May 9, 1:00 pm	May 9, 7:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
*Manulani	San Francisco	May 20	May 15, 4:00 pm	May 15, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	May 26	May 21, 4:00 pm	May 21, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	May 28	May 23, 4:00 pm	May 23, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	May 16	May 11, 4:00 pm	May 11, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

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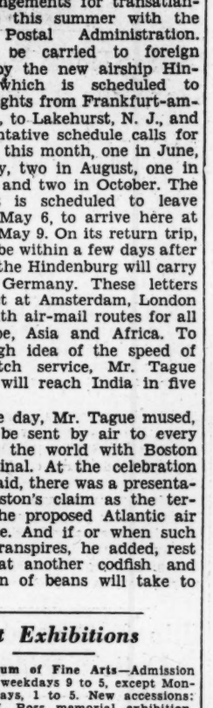


by Butterick out of Hollywood

Virginia Bruce

Butterick 6819. *The bolero jacket with its ruffled cape sleeves, can be slipped off after dinner. The dress beneath is widely flared in the new Paris manner, and has a high ruffled neck and a piquantly cut low back.*

OTHER FEATURES IN THE MAY ISSUE

SPECIAL
Vacation in the Land of Lonesome Men
For the Informal Bridegroom
Lady Set Free
Bad Marks — Why?
Let Them Dig

FASHIONS
Your Costume Plot
Everything You Need From Friday to Monday
Fabrics for Summer Fashions
Delineator Designs for Difficult Figures

FICTION
Have You Come For Me?
Murder By Proxy • The Diplomat
One Woman Alive • Tipsy Cake

FOR THE HOME
Get That Moth!
Sunday Freedom (Menus)
Your Million Dollar Figure
Complete in Three Acts (Basic Furniture)

DESIGNER David Cox, an amazing young man who has clothed many of our more famous movie stars for their screen appearances, created this dress for Virginia Bruce to wear in a May Delineator color page. (Miss Bruce is one of the multi-starred cast in M-G-M's "Great Ziegfeld"). To complete the fashion plot, Butterick gives you the pattern for Miss Bruce's dress. The number is Butterick 6819, sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 38, 50¢. Of it, David Cox says: "It will be effective in cotton voile or the sheerest chiffon. With its bolero, it will brighten many a dinner party. Without it, it will swirl around the dance floor. What fun this dress is going to have!"

Butterick Patterns are featured each month in the fashion pages of Delineator

DELINEATOR

Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Recover After Heaviness in Early Trading Today

Commodity and Money Markets

Securities Show Firmer Tendency In Late Trading

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Farm implement, rubber and scattered specialty issues provided the little buying support that appeared in today's stock market.

While prices stiffened after a sharply early reaction, rallying tendencies, for most of the list, were not pronounced. Dullness was pronounced.

Gainers of fractions to a point or more near the start of the final hour included United States Rubber common and preferred, Goodrich, Goodyear, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Deere, North American and Delaware & Hudson.

Down as much were United States Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Western Union, Anaconda, American Smelting, Consolidated Edison, New York Central and Pennsylvania.

The late tone was irregular. The late tone was steady. Transfers approximated 1,150,000 shares.

Sterling Advances

Commodities were mixed, as were bonds and the principal foreign currencies.

A brisk upturn in the pound sterling, in terms of the dollar, was attributed not so much to the heaviness of the latter as to the shifting of French balances into British funds following the run-off elections yesterday. The French franc fell below the gold shipping point.

Opinion in banking circles was mixed as to repercussions which may follow the French voting, although market nervousness was ascribed partly to the victory of the "Leftists" and the possibility that a move would be made to devalue the franc.

Some bankers in touch with European affairs believed that no immediate step would be taken to slice this monetary unit, although the eventuality was considered highly probable later in view of the financial condition of the French treasury.

Bond Prices Mixed

The bond market, focusing attention on the French election returns, was generally mixed today although a handful of rail liens sagged fractions to around a point.

On the whole the market reflected little in the way of interpretation of Sunday's heavy swing to the Left in the French balloting.

If, as some have held, the vote means an increase in the chances of devaluation of the French franc, there was scant evidence of this opinion in the morning trading.

Up to shortly before noon only one French bond had traded, the 7½ per cent loan of 1941, which was off a slight fraction.

Carriers off fractions to a point included Alleghany 5s, St. Paul 5s, Rock Island General 4s and Missouri Pacific 5s. Some said the rail list may have been under the shadow of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on freight tariffs, expected soon.

The industrial sector witnessed a rise of more than 2 points for International Cement 4s and a drop of about 2 in Studebaker Convertible 6s.

French Franc Is Somewhat Lower

By the Associated Press

The French franc weakened in foreign exchange dealings today following Sunday's elections in France which brought the sharpest swing to the left since 1881.

In New York the French currency declined .00⅛ of a cent to 6.58⅜ cents. This compared with an earlier close for the dollar in Paris which was the equivalent of 6.582 cents to the franc.

Foreign exchange dealers in New York said trading in that center in spot francs was quiet. However, they pointed to the widening of the discount on francs deliverable in 90 days as symptomatic of unrest over the future of the French unit.

The 90-day franc sold in New York at a discount of about .38 of a cent under the spot rate, compared with a discount of .25 of a cent on Saturday.

In New York, there was a demand for the pound sterling, some of which was felt to reflect a shifting of funds out of the French franc. The pound rose ¼ of a cent to $4.96 3-16 to the pound.

Other currencies in New York were steady.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading in today's stock market was quiet, gold mining shares advancing on French and South African buying orders. German bonds and oils also improved, while home rails and transatlantic issues eased. The closing tone was irregular.

Paris: The "Leftist" election victory, followed by the Socialists' announcement that they were willing to form a cabinet caused a heavy drop in bank and domestic shares today. International issues improved, while rents, after an early decline of nearly one franc, recovered and closed slightly above Friday's price. The market closed irregular.

Liverpool: The cotton market closed 7 to 9 points lower. Uneasy French political news, local selling, favorable weather reports and the easier dollar were the contributing factors to the decline.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	.97¼	.98⅛	.96¾	.98⅛	+. ⅝
July	.85⅛	.87⅛	.85⅜	.87⅛	+.01
September	.83⅝	.85¼	.83½	.85¼	+.01¼
Corn					
May	.25½	.25⅝	.25¼	.25⅝	+. ⅛
July	.60½	.60½	.60⅜	.60⅝	—. ⅛
September	.58½	.59⅜	.58⅜	.59¼	—. ⅛
Oats					
May	.25½	.26⅛	.25	.25⅝	+. ⅛
July	.26⅛	.26⅛	.25⅝	.25⅞	
September	.26¼	.26⅜	.26	.26⅜	+. ⅛
Rye					
May	.50¼	.50¾	.49¾	.50¾	+. ¼
July	.50¼	.50⅝	.49½	.50½	+. ¼
September	.50½	.51	.50¼	.51	+. ¼

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 4	Last May 2
13⅞	9⅜	Adams Express (.10b)	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
28⅝	24⅜	Adams Millis (⅝)	24⅞	23¾	24⅜	24⅜
2 1⅝	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
61⅞	58	Air Reduction (N)	60¼	59⅛	60¼	60
6⅝	2	Airway Elec App	4	4	4	..
17⅜	13½	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14⅞	14⅜	14½	15
4⅜	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	18½	17	18¼	17
29½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	17⅜	16	17⅜	..
45⅞	27	Alleghany pf pf (h)	28	27	27	..
39¼	30	Allegheny Steel (1)	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	32
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	183	179⅛	179¼	182½
28¾	23⅛	Allied Mills (1)	25¼	25	25⅛	25⅛
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
50½	33⅝	Allis Chalmers	42	40½	41¾	41¾
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	22	22	22	..
5⅝	2⅞	Amal Leather	3	3	3	..
125½	75	Amerada (2)	98	97⅛	98	98
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3) n	70½	70½	70½	..
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (1.70)	42½	42¼	42½	..
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	125½	124½	125¼	125½
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	32	31	32	31⅝
58⅜	31	Am Chain	48	47	48	..
32⅝	23⅛	Am Com Alcohol	24½	23½	24½	..
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	23¼	22½	23¼	23
95	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	91	91	91	..
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) n	4¾	4⅜	4½	4⅞
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	31¾	30¾	31¾	..
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	13	12¾	12⅞	13
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	15½	15¼	15½	..
8⅝	5¾	Am Hide & L	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	38⅝	38	38⅝	..
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	10½	9⅞	10⅛	10
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	25	24	25	24
95½	65	Am Loco pf	75	75	75	..
29⅞	21¼	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22	21½	22	..
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.10)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
35⅞	27	Am Metal	28½	28	28	..
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	9⅜
52⅞	36⅜	Am P&L 5½ pf (1¼)	42½	41¾	42½	41¾
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	19⅞
34	26¼	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27¼	26⅝	27¼	27
27	18	Am Seating vtc	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	19⅛
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	30¾	30	30¾	30½
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	73	71½	73⅜	72½
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	23	22	23	23½
36	27⅛	Am Stores (2)	28½	28½	28½	..
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	51⅛	50	51⅛	50⅛
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	22½	22⅜	22⅜	..
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	153	149¾	152⅛	151½
104	88⅛	Am Tobacco B (5)	91	89½	91	89¼
8½	4¾	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5	5	5	5⅛
25¼	19¼	Am Wat W & E	20½	19¾	20¼	20⅜
104½	92¾	Am Wat 1 pf (6)	102¾	102¼	102¾	..
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (1)	57½	57½	57½	..
2	⅞	Am Writ Paper (h)	1	1	1	⅞
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅝
7¾	3⅞	Am Zinc Lead&S	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	32⅞	30¾	32⅜	31⅛
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20½	19½	19½	21
111	104¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	107½	105¾	106¾	109
50	37	Archer Daniels (1f)	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	48½	47½	47¾	49
22⅛	8½	Artloom Corp	15½	15½	15½	15⅜
17¾	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	13½	13½	13½	13½
86⅜	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	71½	69	71	70
104⅛	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	100⅜	100	100⅜	99½
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	23½	22½	23½	23¾
35¼	27½	Atl Refining (1)	28⅜	28	28⅝	29
30½	17⅝	Atlas Tack (¼)	19	18	19	18⅜
54¼	30⅛	Auburn Auto	34	32½	33¼	34
10⅛	6⅜	Austin Nichols	7	6½	6½	6½
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5¼
—B—						
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	35⅜	35	35¾	34
24¼	13⅜	Balt & Ohio	16⅞	16	16⅜	16¾
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	22¼	21⅝	22¼	22
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	15	15	15	..
20	14⅛	Banrsdall A (.60f)	17	16½	16⅞	16⅞
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	70	69½	69¾	70½
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	20¼	20⅛	20¼	..
16¼	13¼	Belding Hem (1)	14¼	14	145	14
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	27⅞	26¼	27⅝	27½
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	20⅝	20½	20½	20¾
57¼	48	Best & Co (2f)	50	49½	49½	49½
57¼	48	Best & Co (2f)	51	51	51	..
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	50	47½	49¾	49½
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf	17-	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf	114¼	113½	114¼	114⅞
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (½)	38	37	38	37
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.20b)	15½	14⅞	15½	15
21⅝	18¾	Bloomingdale (.40)	19	18¾	18⅝	..
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	18¼	17½	18¼	18
63¼	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47½	47⅛	47⅛	..
100½	93⅞	Bon Ami A (4)	98½	98½	98½	..
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2f)	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	26¾	26¼	26¾	26⅛
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	70¼	68¾	70	70
3⅜	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14¼	14	14¼	14
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	46	44½	45	45½
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	52	51¼	52	52!
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2f)	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	..
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (1)	47	46½	47	46¾
12¾	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8	8	8	..
56⅛	45	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	45½	45¼	45½	45⅞
13	8¼	Brunswick Balke	9	9	9	..
14½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10
20¼	13¾	Bucyrus Erie cv pf	14½	14	14½	14
113½	100	Bucyrus Erie pf (2g)	104	104	104	..
15⅜	9⅛	Budd Mfg	15¼	13⅞	15¼	14¼
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg rts 1pd.	3½	2⅞	3⅜	3
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	9½	9	9⅜	9½
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	26¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	6½	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14
24⅞	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	19	19	19	20
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
25¼	16½	Byers	17¾	16¾	17½	16⅞
—C—						
37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31	30¾	30¾	..
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1	1	1	..
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (⅛b)	10½	10⅛	10½	10½
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	32¼	32	32¼	31
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
43½	37	Cannon Mills (2)	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
100⅝	91	Caro C&O st (5)	98	98	98	..
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	152½	145	151	148
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	70	68⅛	70	69
23¼	22¼	Celanese Corp (½b)	23⅞	22¾	23⅞	22¾
31½	19	Celotex Co	23⅞	22½	23½	23
35¼	25¾	Central Aguirre (1½f)	28	27½	28	28
58	47¾	Cerro de PaPsco (4)	53¾	53	53¾	..
19¼	12¾	Certain-Teed	14	13½	14	13⅝
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	91	90¾	91	..
21	19¾	Champion P & F (1)	21	21	21	..
69½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	52½	49⅞	52½	..
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	55	54¼	54⅞	55
2⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8½	4	Chi & Gt H pf (h)	5¾	5	5¾	5
12	7	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	8	8	8	7½
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5⅞	2⅜	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	3	3	3
12⅜	6¾	Chi & N west pf (h)	7½	7½	7½	7½
29½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	12⅞	12½	12⅞	12¾
56	41¼	Chi Pneu Tr pf	41	40¾	41	..
3	1⅛	Chi Rk & P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7⅞	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4	4	4	4
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	27	26	26	27
11⅜	7	Childs Company	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	..
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	96¼	93	95¾	95
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17½	17	17¼	..
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	80	79¾	79⅞	..
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	32½	32	32½	33½
127½	124	Cluett Phdy pf (7)	126½	126½	126½	125½
97¼	24	Coca Cola (2)	85¼	85	85¾	..
20½	15¾	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	16
106½	102½	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	104½	104¾	104½	..
51⅜	39½	Collins & Aikman (½b)	43½	40½	43⅜	41½
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	110	110	110	..
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	17⅝	17	17⅝	..
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	6¼	5	6¼	5
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	29¼	24½	28¼	24
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	29½	29	29	..
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	17⅛
102	90½	Columbia G pf (6)	100½	100	100½	..
93	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	86	86	86	..
45½	31½	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	32	32	32	32¼
124	94	Columbian C vtc (4f)	113½	111½	113½	112
57¾	44	Comm Credit (2½)	54	53	54	53¾
73¼	55	Comm Inv Tr (3f)	71¼	70½	71	72
107⅛	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	105	103½	103½	106
24⅝	17	Comm Solvents (.60)	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	17⅝
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	36	35	35	..
20	11	Conn Ry & Lt	11½	10½	10½	11
33½	20	Consol Ry & Lt pf	20	19¾	19¾	..
13⅜	8½	Consol Cigar	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
78	67	Consol Cigar pf (7)	70	70	70	..
4⅜	3½	Consol Coal vtc	4	4	4	3¾
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
20¼	15¼	Consol Film 1 pf (⅝g)	15⅝	15½	15½	..
38⅜	27	Consol Ed. N Y (1)	29	28⅛	28¾	29⅛
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
6⅛	3⅞	Consol Laundries	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅝	½	½	⅜
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	12⅛	11¾	12¼	12
26	17	Container n	18½	18⅛	18½	18½
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	14	13¾	14	..
2¾	2⅜	Cont Baking B	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
77⅜	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	69½	69½	69½	..
27-32	26-32	Cont Can rts wi	27-32	26-32	26-32	..
87¼	73	†Cont Can (3)	73¾	72¾	72¾	74
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	..
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	36½	36½	36½	36⅜
4	3½	Cont Motors	3⅝	3⅝	3½	..
38½	29⅛	Cont Oil (1)	32½	31	32¼	31⅝
46	34	Cont Steel (1b)	34½	32½	33½	35
68	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	57½	57	57	57½
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	74	73	74	73¼
7⅜	4¼	Coty	4⅛	4¼	4½	4⅛
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35	35	35	..
26⅜	15⅜	Crosley Radio (⅛e)	26	24⅝	25¾	25
63¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	55½	53½	55	53½
10⅜	7½	Crown Zeller vtc	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
14¼	6⅜	Cuban Am Sug	10¾	10¼	10½	10¼
44½	38	Cudahy Packing (2½)	38	38	38	38⅛
24¼	18½	Curtis Publishing	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18¾
106	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	102	101½	101½	101⅞
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6½	5⅞	6⅜	6¼
21½	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15¼	14	15¼	14⅞
—D—						
89¼	52	Deere & Co	79	75	79	78½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¾	29½	29¾	29⅝
26	19½	Deisel W G (.50f)	22½	22	22½	22
52	38¾	Del & Hudson	39⅜	37¼	39⅜	37⅝
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16⅛	15	15½	15¼
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	5½	5⅛	5½	..
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞	53½
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	20½	19¼	20½	19¾
54¼	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	54	53¼	53⅝	53¾
153	133	Douglas A	54¾	52⅝	54½	53½
115¾	112	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114	114	114	114
—E—						
9⅞	6¼	Eastern Roll Mill	8½	8½	8½	8½
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5f)	159¼	158½	159	..
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32⅜	30¾	32⅜	31
44⅝	30¼	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	34½	32¾	34	33
17⅝	10	Elec Boat	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	11⅜
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.34e)	6	6	6	6
16⅜	8⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	14½	13½	13⅝	13⅞
64½	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	81⅛	58	81⅛	80¼
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & Lt pf	87	84½	84½	86
55¼	44⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2f)	46	45½	46	46⅜
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2¼	1⅝	1⅝	..
69	62½	Endicott Johnson (3)	63	63	63	63½
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Big	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
17⅜	11	Erie RR	12	12	12	11½
27¾	16	Erie RR 1 pf	17¾	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	12	12	12	..
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	31	30¼	30¼	..
—F—						
5¾	2¾	Fairban ks Co	3⅛	3	3	..
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9⅞
53¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	44¼	43¼	44¼	44¾
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug	40½	37¼	40½	38⅝
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	20	20	20	19½
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¾
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
35½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20f)	38½	38	38½	..
33¼	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	28⅝	27½	28½	28
104¾	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	103	102¾	103	102¾
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	40½	40½	40½	..
11¾	3	Flintkote B (h)	6⅝	6⅜	6⅞	6¾
47⅛	34½	Food Mach n (1)	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	..
38¾	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	25⅞	28	25¾	25½
⅛	1-32	Foster-Wheel RTS	1-16	1-32	1-32	1-16
77½	64	Franklin Sim pf (7g)	68	68	68	..
35⅝	28½	Freport Texas (1)	30½	30½	30½	30¼
—G—						
6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5	4¾	4⅞	..
18¼	12	Gamewell	13½	13½	13½	..
12½	9	Gen Am Inv	9¼	9	9	..
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	44	43	44	43⅞
34¾	22	Gen Ashalt (¾e)	24⅜	24	24⅝	25
14½	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11¾
11¾	7¾	Gen Bronze	8¼	8	8¼	..
15⅜	5¾	Gen Cable	10¼	9½	10¼	10
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	24
95	70½	Gen Cable pf	76	76	76	74
41⅞	34½	Gen Electric (1)	38¼	37⅛	38¼	36
39½	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	38⅛	37½	38	38
4¾	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	2	1⅞	2	2
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	62⅜	62⅛	62½	..
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	118	118	118	118
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2f)	62⅞	60	62½	61⅞
120⅛	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	120¼	120	120¼	..
83⅜	53¼	Gen Out Ad	7½	7¼	7½	..
33⅜	18⅜	Gen Out Ad A	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
63⅜	31⅛	Gen Pub Service	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
73	53⅞	Gen Realty pf ww	57	57	57	..
43	27¾	Gen Realty pf xw	30	29¾	30	29
37	24⅜	Gen Realty pf	30	29	30	29
16	15⅜	Gen Shoe A (5)	16	15	16	16
11⅜	6¾	Gimbel Bros	8	7½	8	7⅝
114½	105⅜	Glidden ppf (7)	106⅛	105¾	105¾	106¼
55¼	44¼	Glidden (2)	46⅛	46	46⅛	46
71	47⅞	Gobel, Adolf	47⅞	47	47⅞	47⅜
21⅜	17¼	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	18	17⅜	17⅞	17¾
10¼	7	Goebel Brew (.20f)	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
23⅞	13⅜	Goodrich	20¼	18	20	18⅝
98½	78	Goodrich pf	85½	82	89	86
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	26	23½	25¾	24¼
99¾	87	Goodyear 1pf (4)	93	92	93	..
4½	2½	Graham-Paige	2⅝	2½

Business and Industry

Bigger Gain in Business for Second Quarter Seen by Service

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Steel Labor Policy Questioned In Timely Inquiry

The possibility that United States Steel Corporation has created a "Frankenstein" in its own company unions and the plans of John Lewis, labor leader, for unionization of workers throughout the gigantic steel industry are discussed in an analysis of U. S. Steel Corporation's labor policies in the May issue of Fortune Magazine.

Pointing out that "for the first time in history, steel workers themselves are taking the initiative in attempting to improve the industry, acting boldly and with originality," the article declares that "in the late summer and fall of 1935 companies' unions were breaking away from the corporation's dominance like ice jams breaking up in the spring," and holds that "the American Labor movement is responding sluggishly, to its first shock as the inside agitators of steel—fresh, naive, untouched by the scandals and futilities of organized labor—begin to break their way out." It is upon this base, it is emphasized, that any new steel union would build.

Outcome Uncertain

"What the outcome may be, or when it may appear, no man can tell," Fortune states.

"But when and as the burly, ruthless and tenacious John L. Lewis determines to engage on this front, it will probably soon become apparent that here is a foeman worthy of U. S. Steel."

"Enemies of the corporation cry that at its best its attitude toward labor is self satisfied and self righteous, that at its worst it is the most oppressive and malignant influence upon labor anywhere in the land. Toward these cries the corporation is either bewildered or indignant—for of the rightness of its attitude it is convinced with an unshakable sincerity," Fortune says.

The article says that if U. S. Steel decides tomorrow that labor unions are good, the nation's steel mills would be organized within a year, since the basic wage paid by U. S. Steel is "the most important in the industry—and the wages in the industry, affecting almost half a million workers, are the most important in the country."

Highlights of the article include discussion of labor charges that the corporation is "tyrannical and arbitrary," and "immobile, inflexible, aimless and capricious" in its labor attitudes. The article analyzes the company's historic reputation as "a union wrecker," the charges of unions in affiliated fields that their wage scales "are persistently underminded by the steel companies" and similar union accusations that the corporation imposes its labor policy on "companies from which it purchases supplies."

Claims Without Basis

Pointing out that "corporation officials simultaneously charge labor unions with skulduggery," Fortune emphasizes that "many of these claims are probably without basis.

"Nevertheless they are fervently believed in labor circles, and U. S. Steel's labor history is inexplicable without understanding how widely they are held," the article states.

Balanced against such labor criticisms, Fortune cites the corporation's welfare department which has expended $295,000,000 in the past 25 years, the $8,000,000 annual pension cost, which covers 12,559 individuals, the 25,000 dwellings the company rents to its employees, and the direct relief plan instituted in 1930 under which $7,700,000 in credit was extended to destitute employees up to last year. Welfare work, it is pointed out, has included construction of 24 churches, 17 schools, 34 clubhouses, 53 restaurants, 176 rest and waiting rooms, 120 playgrounds, 96 athletic fields, 224 first aid stations, 9 base hospitals, 5600 shower baths, and 25,000 "washing faucets or basins" in plants.

"Hastily examined, its record is good," Fortune says. "The basic question from labors' point of view is, of course, this; does the worker prefer to let the corporation thus act the Lady Bountiful, or would he prefer, through the strength and protection of a steelworkers' union, to live with less dependence on the decisions of the corporation's executives?"

March Hosiery Shipments 6.7 P. C. Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Shipments of hosiery of all types into consumption channels totaled 10,420,286 dozen pairs in March, according to the monthly statistical bulletin of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers. Demand throughout the first quarter remained generally satisfactory.

This shipment figure represented a gain of 652,050 dozen pairs, or 6.7 per cent, over shipments in March, 1935, and a more than seasonal increase of 1,758,218 dozen pairs, or 20.3 per cent, over shipments for the preceding month. For the first quarter of 1936 total shipments of all types of hosiery were 1.8 per cent greater than shipments during the first quarter of 1935.

Federated Stores' Profits Show Good Rise in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Net profits of the Federated Department Stores, Inc., for the 12 months ended Jan. 31, totaled $2,508,607, compared with $2,308,447 for the preceding 12 months. This was equivalent after preferred stock dividends and other charges, to $1.60 per share on 914,390 shares of common stock, compared with $1.26 each on 914,283 shares outstanding a year before.

Net sales of the company, which controls Abraham & Straus, Inc.; Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc.; the William Filene's Sons Company and F. and R. Lazarus & Co. were $91,638,259, an increase of 2.82 per cent over those for the preceding year.

Increase of 10 P. C. In Price of Tires

By the Associated Press

Akron, Ohio, May 4

AKRON rubber companies announced today a tire price increase averaging 10 per cent.

Spokesman for all the firms confirmed a report that the dealer discount schedule of Nov. 1, 1934, was restored by an agreement reached at conferences over the week end.

The price increases are 11 per cent on first line tire, 13 per cent for second line, 5½ per cent on third line and 7½ per cent on fourth line.

The Akron manufacturers making the announcement were Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., B. F. Goodrich Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., General Tire & Rubber Co., Mohawk Rubber Co., Seiberling Rubber Co., India Tire & Rubber Co., and Falls Rubber Co.

Lumber Production Increase Reported In April 25 Week

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported today lumber production and new business during the week ended April 25 were slightly higher than in the preceding week.

Shipments were three per cent less. Production at 567 mills during the week totaled 237,000,000 feet, shipments 240,761,000 and booked orders 233,054,000 feet.

The industry stood at 67 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average and 70 per cent of 1929 shipments.

SEC Urges Control Over Committees On Municipal Defaults

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Peering into what it called a "dark corner of finance," the Securities and Exchange Commission today urged regulation of protective committees formed when municipalities default on their bonds.

The SEC made the first of several reports to Congress on committees which organize holders of defaulted bonds to obtain payments from the issuer.

Commissioner William O. Douglas, who directed the study, characterized the situation as "extremely chaotic and uncontrolled."

From $1,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 of the approximately $20,000,000,000 outstanding municipal indebtedness is in default, the report said, and the holders of defaulted issues "for practical purposes have lost all control" of their bonds.

"The banking houses which sold the municipal securities have a virtual monopoly over protective committees and their control over the lists of names and addresses of the scattered bondholders," the report said.

The commission recommended extension of the provisions of the bankruptcy acts which make it earier for municipalities to go into bankruptcy, with amendments to make such action speedier.

In addition "regulation of the personnel and practices of protective committees in connection with municipal debt readjustments is absolutely essential," it said.

"Control of the municipal protective committees by these banking houses means not only that they have control over the profitable business patronage which committees dispense but also that they are in an effective position to protect themselves against any fraud claims which the bondholders may have against them," it declared.

World Grapefruit Output Increasing Substantially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—A large increase in world production of grapefruit in the last 10 years is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production is estimated to be about 25,000,000 boxes compared with an average of 15,400,000 boxes for 1925-27.

In view of the large acreage of young and nonbearing trees, the bureau believed the world crop by the 1938-39 season will total 35,000,000 boxes and may even reach 50,000,000 boxes by 1945 if the present annual rate of increase continues.

The United States, Puerto Rico, Palestine, South Africa, Brazil, Cuba and Jamaica are the leading producers. In 1926-27 to 1930-31 the United States produced 82 per cent of the world total, Puerto Rico 7 per cent and all other countries 11 per cent. In subsequent years the United States crop has averaged slightly over 83 per cent of the total, the Pureto Rican about 4 per cent and all other countries about 13 per cent.

Exports from the United States now represent a smaller proportion of the world's total exports than a few years ago. Competition from Palestine, South Africa and Brazil is the main factor in the declining share of the fresh grapefruit trade of the world held by the United States.

15 P. C. Business Gain in 1936 Half Year, Says Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business activity as a whole will probably end the first half of the current year with a composite gain of some 15 per cent over the first half of 1935 if trends indicated in the monthly statistical summary of the Standard Statistics Company of New York follow through.

More significant from an immediate viewpoint is the fact that the increase in the second quarter will be relatively larger than that of the first three months. In contrast with a net gain of about 10 per cent in the first quarter, present indications are that the second quarter rise will approach 18 per cent. It is noteworthy that May production estimates are for an increase of 20 per cent over the same month of 1935, the largest increase for any month so far this year.

Looking ahead into the third quarter, it also appears reasonable to assume that continuing gains over industrial volumes of the same period last year will be registered. The effects of the normal summer letdown in numerous lines will be at least partially offset by heavy governmental distributions, including the bonus and heavy farm benefit payments.

While prospects for the full second half of 1936 are still obscured, and in particular it is impossible to estimate the influence of the election campaign, any letdown that is witnessed should be comparatively moderate after making allowance for seasonable trends.

Following are comparisons of significant business figures with estimates for the current month where feasible:

	Estimate May 1936	April 1936	March 1936	April 1935
Steel output (per cent of capacity)	66.5	*67.0	58.7	45.9
Auto production (U. S. and Canada, 1000 cars)	450	*500	442.5	501.8
Bldg. contrs. awarded (F. W. Dodge, million dols.)	230.0	*221.0	199.0	124.0
†Textile activity index (1931 equals 100)		*105.2	102.5	103.0
†Production index **(1926 equals 100)	83.0	*82.0	80.4	70.8
Electric power output (daily, million KWH)	289.9	*293.2	282.7	260.5
Carloadings (average weekly, thousand cars)		*626	605	576
†Commodity price index (1926 equals 100)		77.51	78.13	77.10
†Farm price index (1926 equals 100)		79.23	79.78	81.42
New York Stock Exchange sales (million shares)		39.62	51.03	22.41
†Stock price index (421 stocks, 1926 equals 100)		106.6	108.7	67.5
†Bond price index (dollars per $100 bond)		95.9	96.6	85.5
†Bank debits index (excld. N. Y. City, 1920-24 equals 100)		*102	98	87
Comml. loans (reporting mem. bks., million dollars)		5,072	4,956	4,958
Excess reserves (Fed. Res. mem. bks., million dollars)		2,480	2,688	2,022

**Adjusted for seasonal variation.
*Estimated by Standard Statistics Company.
†Standard Statistics Indexes.

Among the major industries to make an excellent showing in April was steel. As will be noted on the table above, the rate of activity last month was nearly 50 per cent above the rate for a year earlier. But little change is forecast for the current month.

Automobile production may taper off a bit this month, but the decrease in output is not expected to be large. Present indications are that the loss will be held to around 10 per cent.

Building awards will be higher this month and actual construction will record an even greater gain as work is started on contracts let earlier in the spring.

Engineering Awards Rise During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—Due to heavier state and municipal awards during the past week engineering construction awards showed an increase and totaled $37,824,000, according to Engineering News-Record.

The volume as reported is made up of private awards, $10,658,000; public, $27,166,000 of which federal work totals $1,713,000 and state and municipal, $25,453,000. Corresponding values for last year are: total, $18,341,000; private, $3,627,000; public, $14,714,000; federal, $1,964,000, and state and municipal, $12,750,000.

Awards for waterworks, bridges, industrial, commercial and public buildings and highways are all higher for the week. The dollar volume for these classes of work is: industrial buildings, $3,353,000; commercial buildings, $5,195,000; public buildings, $6,607,000; highways, $10,804,000; bridges, $4,968,000; sewerage, $1,962,000; waterworks, $2,060,000; earthwork, drainage, $414,000; unclassified, $2,461,000.

Taxes Prevent Net Gain For Commonwealth Edison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 4—The Commonwealth Edison Company was prevented from making a considerably better showing in the first quarter over the corresponding period a year ago, according to James Simpson, chairman, by the increase of $709,454 in the provision for taxes. Likewise increased taxes were the cause of a reduction in first quarter net operating earnings of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, Mr. Simpson disclosed.

Consolidated net income of the Commonwealth Edison Company for the first quarter was $3,330,408, equal to $2.07 a share, compared with $3,360,691, equal to $2.09 a share a year ago. The increase in the tax provision was equal to 44 cents a share.

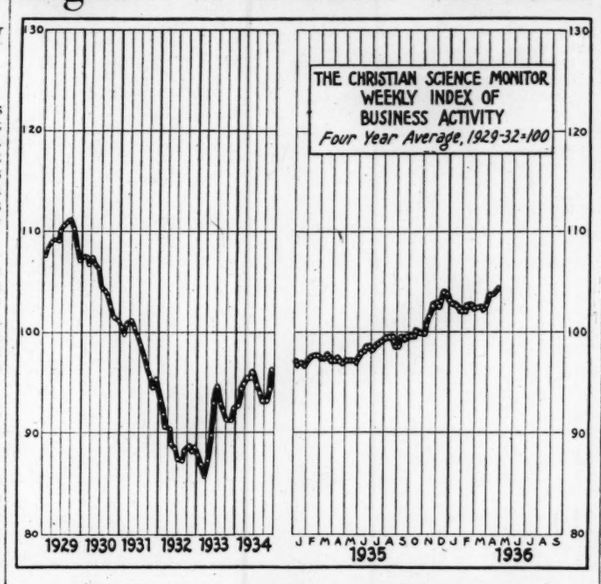
Phoenix Securities Gains Control of Certain-Teed

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP) — Phoenix Securities Corporation announced it had acquired control of Certain-Teed Products Corporation through preferred share purchases and contracts to purchase additional shares that would give it in excess of 48 per cent of the outstanding preferred stock.

The preferred stock, due to accumulations of unpaid dividends over a two-year period, carries the right to elect a majority of the board of directors, the Securities Corporation stated.

Certain-Teed products is a large manufacturer of asphalt roofing materials, with plants located in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Missouri, California and Georgia.

Monitor Weekly Index Reaches Highest Level Since Mid-1930



The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Index of business activity, rose to the highest level since mid-1930, with the advance to 104.5 (prel.) on April 25 from 104.0 on April 18. This is 0.5 of a point above the previous high reached in December, 1935, and compares with 96.9 on April 27 a year ago.

All three of the components of the index advanced contrary to seasonal expectations. The largest gains were made in bank debits outside New York City and electric power output. Increases were recorded for bank debits in all districts except the Southwest, where unseasonable weather has been an important factor in retarding activity. For power production, gains over the corresponding week a year ago were ahead of the previous week's increases in all sections except New England.

In addition to these advances, gains are reported in retail trade, motor output, construction and some other lines of activity.

Retail trade was generally brisk over the country, and it is felt that the peak of spring buying has not yet been reached. Cold weather has held back some areas, but where the weather has been favorable sales have spurted forward. The uptrend in the South continues. With the improvement in the agricultural outlook in the Southwest trade is picking up. Reports from the flood areas are generally good. Recovery there except for the work of rehabilitation is practically complete.

Automobile output is still near peak figure, totaling 118,764 units, and sales of new automobiles have gone forward rapidly. Despite the fact, however, that output has been stepped up sharply during the last two months, production for the first quarter of the year was not greatly in excess of a year ago. Furthermore, some slowing down is looked for this month, although demand is expected to continue in good volume for several weeks yet, stimulated by the forthcoming payments of the veterans' cash bonus.

Steady gains are reported in the building trades. Various sections show signs of improvement in construction activity, and some record sharp gains. A pronounced upturn in residential activity in certain districts, especially in the East and South, is indicated within the next few months.

Demand for steel continues to evince strength and is well diversified, but with ingot operations showing little change over the preceding week, it is believed that the output is beginning to level off.

Capital flotations in April have been very large and may run close to $1,000,000,000, approximating the rate of 1929. The new issues, however, are chiefly for refinancing, aimed to reduce interest charges, and very little is to be used for plant construction or extension.

Estimates of the American Federation of Labor indicate that little or no progress had been made during the first quarter of this year in reemployment. Seasonal gains in business and agricultural employment were about normal, amounting to 559,000 for the three months. The number of persons without normal work in industry was put at 12,184,000, a reduction of 386,000 from February, according to the federation's calculations. (The National Industrial Conference Board estimates unemployment at 9,649,000 in March.)

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the 1929-32 average as 100:

	*Ap.25, 1936	Ap.18, 1936	Ap.27, 1935
Combined index	104.5	104.0	96.9
Bk debits outside NYC	95.4	94.7	93.6
Elec power prod	119.8	119.2	104.4
Carloadings, misc	98.4	98.1	92.7

*Preliminary.

Rise in Industrial Activity Recorded

During the month of March there was a slight increase in the aggregate production of representative industries, despite the interruption and damage resulting from floods in the eastern part of the country, and further improvement has taken place in April, according to the First National Bank of Boston.

"Manufacturing activity is now running at least 10 per cent above a year ago," says the bank. "Prospects are that a high rate of operation will continue through the second quarter unless interrupted by unfavorable developments abroad, such as devaluation of the gold bloc currencies.

"If such an event were followed by substantial depreciation of the pound sterling, it is likely that domestic commodities with an international market would be adversely affected. In addition to the possible depressive effects of foreign factors upon the domestic situation, political events during the summer and fall months may be disquieting.

"On the other hand, we are in the rising tide of the business cycle, following the most prolonged depression in our history, and the natural recuperative forces are now demonstrating unusual vigor, which may tend largely to offset any disturbing influences."

Mortgage Bankers See Banking Steadily Gaining

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Results of a questionnaire submitted by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America to its entire membership indicate widespread confidence that mortgage banking will continue to improve in 1936 and 1937.

Replies from 41 per cent of the members said business is "steadily improving" and 22 per cent believed it would "remain stable." Data from 16 per cent listed business as "poor." The association has members in 36 states.

Peak of Recovery Not Reached, Says The Fidelity Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—"We are definitely of the opinion that the peak of recovery has not been reached," states Fidelity Fund in its current monthly. "We cannot visualize a major recession," the report continues, "either in business or security prices at a time when money rates are by far the lowest in history, and general business is well below a level that has been considered normal in the past.

"We believe that a further recession in stock prices is possible," states the report, "but that the factors which would cause this would be of only temporary influence or of a similar nature to other adverse developments which business and the securities markets have successfully encountered previously. We believe purchasing power and other fundamental factors are favorable and that governmental payments this summer are not being fully discounted. Altogether, we prefer to maintain a constructive position based upon fundamentals rather than attempt to take an uncertain advantage of temporary market conditions.

"As to a substantial though temporary recession in security prices, this is more of a possibility. The chief argument for such a development is the fact that for over a year the market has enjoyed an almost uninterrupted advance. On this basis alone a period of readjustment might well occur. As far as this is concerned, however, such readjustment could as well have taken place six months ago or might have been delayed six months more.

"Other factors which could cause unsettlement in stock prices now are the possibility of French devaluation, the federal tax bill, proposed labor legislation and political uncertainties in general. These factors are important, and there is no argument by which their unfavorable implications can be quickly and definitely brushed aside.

"However, opposing the effect of these influences are a number of favorable ones. First and most important, we believe, is that the major trend is upwards. Second, business activity has staged a sharp recovery. Third, if governmental spending is credited with having any effect upon recovery thus far, it should be remembered that the summer months of 1936 will witness a new peak in such disbursements."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

On Monday the stock market made nine new highs for the year and 217 new lows. On Tuesday five stocks made new highs and 213 new lows; on Wednesday six new highs and 150 new lows; on Thursday two new highs and 205 new lows. The averages are now at 1936 lows. The week-end rally was expected by professional traders, but it is not thought likely to go far.

The same explanations were being given last week as the week before for the decline: the over-discounting of current good business; the corporate tax bill before the Senate Finance Committee; political uncertainties; the French elections.

A further explanation received wide circulation. It concerned federal control of the market under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, both through the Reserve Board and the SEC. It was predicted at the passage of the act that the federal authorities would thereafter get the blame for shake-outs and bear markets, as the Stock Exchange used to do. This has happened. The particular charge is that the margin rules of the Federal Reserve Board, together with the recently developed tendency of the Securities and Exchange Commission to crack down on brokers and brokerage houses for alleged illegal operations in stocks, has wiped out the cushion of professional buying power which formerly tended to ease declines and stabilize prices.

Curb Is Stricter

The establishment of high initial margin requirements, now 55 per cent for all stocks, under Regulation T for broker's customers and Regulation U for banks' customers, prevents any further purchases whenever prices decline to the point where the margin is not maintained. As soon, in short, as a customer's stocks decline, his account becomes "restricted" which means that he can no longer buy unless he puts up additional cash.

Moreover that portion of Regulation U which limits the loan value of securities pledged by brokers with banks to 60 per cent for loans to carry customers is thought by many to effect a similar curb, for a large body of opinion in the Street believes that this limit, which is nominally an initial margin requirement, will prove in effect to be a maintenance margin requirement on account of the constant shifting of the collateral in brokers' loans. After repeated meetings last week of the loan officers of the large banks, it was said that about half of those attending expected that it would so work out, while the other half thought that loan collateral could be so arranged as to avoid this apparently unintended result of the regulation.

Will Restrict Operations

A still further curb on professional operations went into effect Friday in Regulation U, for heretofore firms trading in their own account were able to borrow up to 80 per cent from the banks. They now fall into the same status as customers, and can get no more than 45 per cent.

The brokers have been hoist by their own petard. They insisted that the banks' security loans be regulated as theirs are. But when the Regulation U, for which they had asked, appeared, it applied not only to the supposedly competitive loans of the banks to customers, but also to the banks' loans to the brokers themselves, both for their customers' and for their own trading.

A further curb on professional support to a declining market lies in the uncertainties in the law as it applies to rigging and manipulation. No one, including the SEC, has yet succeeded in separating the sheep from the goats in manipulative operations, but the SEC has preferred charges against a leading and highly respected commission house recently, and support operations are becoming unpopular in the Street. A final curb consists in the stipulation of the law that company insiders making short-term profits may be forced to share them with rank-and-file stockholders.

Decline "American-Made"

Of course another effect of the new margin regulations has been to virtually eliminate distress selling. Between the Reserve Board's initial margin requirement of 55 per cent and the Stock Exchange's maintenance margin requirement of 23 per cent a customer can see his purcase fall a shade over 40 per cent before worrying about margin calls.

As was expected, the banks' security loans increased during the week, despite the decline in the market, both customers and brokers apparently getting in under the wire before the new requirements went into effect. Brokers' loans were up $20,000,000, other security loans up $9,000,000.

The usual speculations persisted here with the usual inconclusiveness, as to whether European selling had anything to do with the current market decline. The majority opinion seemed to be that the decline was American-made, this being apparently substantiated by the development of weakness in the middle of the week in Amsterdam and Paris. The movement of gold from Paris to New York was resumed on Friday with an engagement of $8,805,000 followed by one of $13,065,000 on Saturday. Gold shares returned to favor on the New York Stock Exchange, in the face of the general decline, on the conjecture that French devaluation might precipiate another currency depreciation race. Another supporting argument for the gold shares is that international alarums will continue this summer and with the return of sixteenth century exchange conditions in Europe, the Machiavellian advice to princes to store up gold may again become popular.

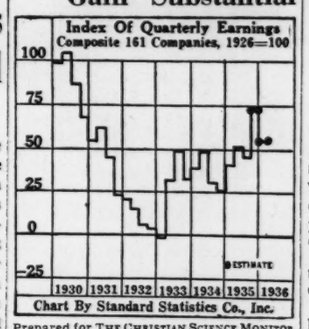
Good News Overlooked

The market continued to neglect the good business news, including Steel and Bethlehem earnings, optimistic motor output estimates and the continuance of the recent run of "best since—" news. There is talk of the spring business boom tapering off, except in residential construction.

A sharp decline in the volume of capital flotations is expected for the first half of this month. Last week's total was about $230,000,000, but this week's offerings may not be one tenth as large. Bond prices have been falling intermittently since last February and steadily since mid-April, and some recent offerings have had rough sledding. Many postponements are expected.

The April volume of $886,000,000 of bonds was reported by the New York Times as the largest for any month in 10 years. The New York Journal of Commerce estimated that the total April financing, including bonds and stocks of all kinds, was the highest since October, 1929. The New York Federal Reserve Bank stated in its Monthly Review that "although the total of new securities put out in April closely approached the largest monthly amount in 1929 and 1930, there are two points of difference. The recent issues have continued to be largely for refunding, whereas a large part of the issues in 1929 and 1930 were for the purpose of obtaining new capital funds. Secondly, the 1929 and 1930 issues to a considerable extent were common stocks, whereas most of the financing now is in fixed interest-bearing securities."

Corporate Earnings Gain Substantial



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FAIRLY complete picture of the substantial earnings recovery experienced by domestic corporations in 1935 is now available.

More than 1600 industrial, railroad and public utility companies have reported for the year total net income of $2,309,843,000, a gain of 40.5 per cent over the similar 1934 aggregate.

As will be noted on the chart, the earnings index for the first quarter is well above the four previous first quarters.

Industrial Income In Most Lines Off In 15-Year Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Measured in current dollars, both income produced and paid out declined in most industries in the years 1919 to 1934, according to a study of income arising in nine basic industries of the country published by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Only two of the nine industries, says the report, showed a rise in the period. These were the electric power and gas and the communications industries. After adjustments for price changes of the products to determine the physical equivalent of net income produced, it was found, however, that income on this basis declined only in the case of street railways and steam railroads.

The percentage share of the compensation of employees in income paid out tended to rise and decline with cyclical rises and declines in income paid out, the study shows, while the percentage share of each of the other two types of payments—withdrawals by entrepreneurs and dividend and interest payments combined—tended to move in a direction opposite to the cyclical fluctuations in income paid out.

Over the period as a whole, the percentage share of compensation of employees declined in all industrial branches except construction and trade and in the combined total of the nine industries. Similarly, the percentage share of withdrawals by entrepreneurs declined in most industries and for the combined total of the nine industries. By contract, the percentage share of the combined dividends and interest payments rose distinctly over the period as a whole in each individual branch and in the combined total of the nine industries.

Sugar Consumed in Europe Slightly Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4 — Sugar consumption in the fourteen principal European countries amounted to 3,853,651 long tons, raw sugar value, during the first six months of the current crop year, September 1935 through February 1936, as compared with 3,712,670 tons consumed during the corresponding period last season, an increase of 140,981 tons, or approximately 3.8 per cent, according to a report by Lamborn & Company.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on March 1, 1936 amounted to 4,711,500 tons as against 4,858,700 tons on the same date in 1935, a decrease of 147,200 tons, or approximately 3.3 per cent.

Production of sugar for the 14 principal European countries for the season, starting Sept. 1, 1935, is placed at 5,758,000 long tons, raw sugar, as against 6,490,000 tons in the previous season, a decrease of 732,000 tons, or 11.3 per cent.

National Power 1935 Net 85c Share in the Common

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—National Power & Light Co., a holding unit affiliated with Electric Bond & Share and with subsidiaries in eastern and southern states today reported for the year 1935 net income of $6,296,835, equal to 85 cents a common share. This compared with earnings of $6,332,977, or 85 cents a share in 1934.

The December quarter net income was $1,708,719, or 23 cents a common share, compared with $1,505,300, or 20 cents a share in the like period of the previous year.

Copper Products Prices Advanced ¼ Cent Pound

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Leading fabricators of copper advanced prices for a wide list of products ¼ of a cent a pound today, the change to be effective Monday.

The principal products affected included copper sheets, roll and strip, drawn copper, brass and other alloys.

Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., American Brass Company, and Chase Brass & Copper Company, joined in the increase.

1935 Gold Flow To U. S. Totals $1,741,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4 — Foreign gold to the extent of $1,741,000,000 was shipped into the United States during 1935, according to the Department of Commerce. This was due, says the report, to European political and financial uncertainties, coupled with the effects of the devalued dollar.

The international balance sheet, prepared by Dr. Amos E. Taylor, assistant chief of the department's finance division, shows a marked increase in our payments to and receipts from foreign countries. It was also noted that there was an increase in expenditures by American tourists abroad and a drop in remittances by immigrants to those in their native countries.

Merchandise Exports

Merchandise exports for the year were valued at $2,282,000,000, or $234,000,000 more than the value of all imported products. The value of exports over those of the preceding year increased 7 per cent while imports rose 24 per cent in value.

During 1935 the United States imported silver bullion valued at $355,000,000, but the net import figure was $336,000,000. This factor, if taken into account in the merchandise trade balance, would produce an excess of imports over exports amounting to $102,000,000, it was shown.

Ordinary service transactions between the United States and its foreign customers, carriers and investors resulted in net payments to them of $87,000,000, as against $12,000,000 two years ago.

American tourists spent $393,000,000 in foreign countries during 1935 this being an increase of 25 per cent over 1934, according to the department's estimate. In the same period and for the same purpose, foreigners increased their spending in the United States from $94,000,000 to $129,000,000, thus leaving a net expenditure by this country of $264,000,000, compared with $220,000,000 two years ago.

"A substantial part of the year's increase in expenditures of American travelers abroad was the result of increased outlays in Canada, which rose from $120,000,000 in 1934 to $191,000,000 in 1935," the Department of Commerce found. "At the same time, expenditures by Canadian travelers in the United States showed an increase of $27,000,000 over the 1934 estimate of $47,000,000.

Immigrant Remittances Off

"For the first time since the item has been officially estimated, immigrant remittances fell in 1935 below $100,000,000, with an estimated total of $92,000,000. The decline to this figure from the recent peak levels of approximately $250,000,000 in 1928 and 1929 is reflected in the marked decline in remittances during the past seven years to such countries as Italy and Graace.

"Estimated remittances to the former declined from $46,000,000 in 1929 to $9,000,000 in 1935, while the volume of dollars received by the latter on similar account fell during the same interval from $25,000,000 to $8,000,000.

"Estimated interest and dividend receipts in 1935 aggregated $426,000,000, as compared with $453,000,000 in 1934. Interest receipts on outstanding dollar bonds fell approximately $30,000,000 below those of 1934, largely as a result of bond redemptions and sinking-fund operations which decreased outstanding American investments abroad."

Farm Income Shows Increase in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—An increase in farmers' cash income from marketings in March to $513,000,000 from $467,000,000 in February and $429,000,000 in March, 1935, is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Farmers' income from government rental and benefit payments totaled $15,000,000 in March, against $50,000,000 a year ago. Farmers received no income from this source in February of this year.

Total cash income from marketings and benefit payments in the first quarter of this year was $1,554,000,000 compared with $1,453,000,000 in the same period of 1935.

The increase in the March income is attributed to increased marketings which more than offset a decline of about 5 per cent in farm prices. Marketings of grains, potatoes, truck crops, hogs, and eggs increased more than seasonally. Higher industrial incomes has increased the demand for farm products.

The bureau expects marketings to continue larger than a year ago, at least until this year's crops begin to move to market, and farm income to continue to exceed that of the same months last year.

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Chicago Intensifies Drive To End Elections Frauds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 4—Chicago is learning that its momentum-gathering drive against vote frauds must become a systematic, year-round attack, not upon a few individuals, but upon a corrupt election system used to keep political machines in power.

The recent primary proved encouraging to the civic groups because it showed them that when citizens are aroused, as they were this season, they can prevent a great many vote frauds. One authority figures that the total of fraudulent votes was cut by 100,000, which means almost a half.

But the old system that has permitted voting by repeaters, that has faked names on the registration lists, that has carried on "chain voting" and conducted all the rest of the varieties of election stealing, still has to be changed.

Just how this is to be done is not yet clear here. The attack must be made on many lines until the wholesale stealing of votes becomes too dangerous and costly to be worth the effort of the perpetrators, say leaders in the movement.

Several lines of action are being studied to safeguard the polls in the November election. The immediate drive is for conviction of officials against whom evidence was gathered at the recent primary.

'Higher Ups' Sought

Citizen groups who sent watchers to the polls in the primary are concerned, not with punishing the poor man who sells his vote for 25 cents and votes often, but with bringing to justice the "higher ups" who make the crooked deals, who hire the ballot thieves and who are rewarded for "delivering the vote" of the precincts by being given soft jobs.

This is not an easy task. It is much simpler to get convictions of "floaters" than of judges of election and precinct captains who have strong political connections. But the civic groups are taking the harder course, and endeavoring to get strong cases for a limited number of important violations. Concentrating on these, they hope to get convictions to serve as an example to judges and clerks of the November election.

Quick Action Planned

Out of a mass of evidence brought in by their volunteer and professional watchers, cases are being prepared by the Chicago Association of Commerce, the United Citizens Council, the Woman's Civic Council, and the Chicago Bar Association. All are concerned with getting quick action. For it is noted at this time that cases are still pending in court that arose out of the conduct of a 1934 election. It is charged that so many continuances were granted in some of these cases that witnesses for the prosecution were tired out and persuaded to quit.

The great difficulty in getting convictions, said one veteran observer, is due to a corrupt system under which the political machine counts on swinging elections by getting "sure" majorities in a few easily controlled wards, known as the river wards. These include a large downtown area in which very few families live but which has a large proportion of lodging houses and hotels, and places where great numbers of unemployed find shelter. They include also the so-called vice areas, in which it is easy to trade votes for "protection." When citizens are not on guard some 15,000 votes, said this observer, can be tallied in these wards for any candidate desired, and 15,000 votes can carry a state election.

Vice and Vote Frauds

The tie-up between commercialized vice and vote frauds is a close one, said James H. McQueeny, head the the private detective agency which sent some 200 watchers to the polls for the Chicago Association of Commerce. Some 20 years' experience in Chicago investigations has convinced Mr. McQueeny that gambling houses and other illicit institutions not only furnish much of the money that goes to buy votes, but that they send their employees to act as judges and clerks of elections. He stated also that gambling-house proprietors are serving as precinct captains, and it is well known that some precinct captains usurp the judge's powers in the precinct polling places.

What to do about this situation is one question being pondered by civic group leaders now. Mr. McQueeny thinks some civic organizations should raise funds to hire watchers to go into this part of the city, live in the lodging houses, uncover the crooked work being done, and expose it before election day.

Possible Solutions

Mrs. Harriet M. Robertson, director of the Woman's Civic Council, thinks that citizen pressure can be brought to bear upon the public officials responsible for the conduct of elections so that they will perform the duties the law requires of them, such as that of checking the registration lists to remove names of non-residents under which the "floaters" vote. Put enough citizen pressure upon them and they will be able to resist the political pressure which calls for the opposite action, Mrs. Robertson argues.

Kendall Lingle, of the United Citizens Council, is striving to get strong ward organization of citizens to check registration lists and watch the casting and counting of votes.

Padded registration has been and still is a favorite device of machine politicians here. Quantities of names of persons who do not live in the precinct are registered and hired workers vote under these names on election day. This is not hard to do in a big city where old residents do not know the names of the neighbors, where lodging houses harbor a drifting population, and where an entire new registration is required every two years.

Permanent Registration

Illinois has been trying to get permanent registration, but it has been opposed by the machine that profits by the present lax system. Hope is held for getting it in the next legislative session, but if it is not obtained, a normal registration day will be held next Sept. 19, just one month and 14 days before election. Checking must be done in this short period.

One aid to checking is supposed to be the list of residents supplied under oath by lodging house keepers. But this has been badly abused in specific cases. Mr. McQueeny found a striking example in the recent primary, an example which served also to show the political tie-up which made the fraud simple.

Hotel Vote Example

The case was that of a cheap hotel in the downtown district. Eighty-four names were registered from this address. The lodging house report required by law was supplied. It listed the same 84 people.

But one of the civic investigators asked the clerk of this place to let him see the hotel registry, and he found not 84 people but 40 on its records. The top floor of the hotel had been closed by law and was empty, but every room was represented by the name of a former occupant. Now the significant thing in this case, as Mr. McQueeny saw it, was that the affidavit verifying the list was signed by the son of the owner, not a resident of the place.

City Has All-Woman Chamber of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Talladega has probably the first organization of its kind in the United States—a Woman's Chamber of Commerce. The organization, with Mrs. I. W. Elliott, president, plans to inaugurate a campaign of civic beautification and improvement.

Methodists Approve Unification of Churches

(Continued from Page 1)

volves the division of the united church in the United States into six jurisdictional conferences, each of which would take over some of the responsibilities now possessed by the three denominational general conferences.

A quadrennial general conference uniting these jurisdictional conferences and the central conferences of other countries would become the supreme body of the church.

The objection to the plan, voiced by Dr. Lewis O. Hartman of Boston, editor of Zion's Herald, grew out of the proposed separation of Negro conferences into a separate jurisdictional conference.

Dr. Hartman said: "I cannot bring myself to endorse unification at the price of the Negro.

"The proposal not only represents no progress but a definite backward step in race relations."

Racial Prejudice Seen

Dr. Ernest Tittle, Evanston, Ill., supported this position, saying: "This plan undeniably makes a concession to race prejudice. All our other divisions are geographical; this is racial."

Negro opinion was presented for and against the unification plan by two presidents of Negro colleges. Dr. David D. Jones, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., stated that in a caucus last night of 44 Negro delegates 33 asked him to express mild but manly opposition to the plan. President Matthew S. Davage, Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., denied any unchristian discrimination in the plan and saw in it opportunities for larger leadership for his race.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Africa

Kenya

Nairobi: Princes Theater, 9 p. m., May 31.

Canada

Ontario

Stratford: Majestic Theater, 3:15 p. m., May 10.

England

Cheshire

Sandbach: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 12.

Lancashire

Liverpool (Third Church): The Regent Cinema, Liverpool Road, Crosby, 3 p. m., May 10

Manchester (Second Church): West Didsbury Public Hall, Burton Road, West Didsbury, 8 p. m., May 11.

Leicestershire

Leicester (First Church): Prince's Theater Picture House, London Road, 3 p. m., May 10.

Somersetshire

Street: Crispin Hall, 8 p. m., May 14.

Yorkshire

Harrogate: The Royal Hall, 8 p. m., May 12.

Sheffield (First Church): The City Hall, 8 p. m., May 14.

Wales

Carnarvonshire

Llandudno: Arcadia Theater, Promenade, 7:45 p. m., May 11.

Germany

Altona: Grosser Saal, Hotel Kaiserhof, 8 p. m., May 19.

Berlin: (Seventh Church): Lehrer-Vereinshaus, Large and Small Hall, Alexander Platz, C. 8:15 p. m., May 18.

Bremen: Church Building, Philosophenweg 25, 5 p. m., May 17. (Note changes.)

Chemnitz: Kaufmännisches Vereinshaus Cnemnitz, Moritzstrasse 1, 4 p. m., May 21.

Landsberg (Warthe): Konzerthaus Weinberg, 8 p. m., May 22.

United States

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, Bowditch and Dwight Way, 8 p. m., May 8

Bishop: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 15.

Crockett: Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 10.

Gridley: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 10.

Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 11.

Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., May 11. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250 kilocycles

Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 6206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., May 15.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., May 12. Radiocast Station KFAC, 1300 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., May 14.

Norwalk (Society, Artesia and Norwalk): Norwalk Elementary School Auditorium, Walnut and Sixth, 8 p. m., May 10.

Petaluma: Strand Theater, 29 Kentucky Street, 8:15 p. m., May 11.

Pomona: Fox Theater, 114 West Third Street, 12:10 p. m., May 14.

Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 12.

San Diego (Second Church): Russ High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 14.

San Francisco (Fourth Church): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets 2:30 p. m., May 10.

San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 Cabrillo Avenue, 8 p. m., May 16.

Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, 120 East Valerio Street, 3 p. m., May 10.

South Pasadena: Junior High School Auditorium, Fair Oaks Avenue and Oak Street, 8 p. m., May 14.

Turlock: High School Auditorium, Canal Drive, 8:15 p. m., May 12.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., May 12.

Connecticut

Greenwich: Greenwich High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 8:15 p. m., May 15.

Stamford: Stamford High School, 55 Strawberry Hill Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 12.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., May 15.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., May 12.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 3840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 14.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., May 12

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 11

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., May 12.

Des Plaines: Church Edifice, Laurel Avenue and Marion Street, 8 p. m., May 15.

Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 17-19 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., May 14.

Princeton: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 11.

Rockford (First Church): Second Congregational Church, 318 North Church Street, 8:15 p. m., May 12.

Urbana: Urbana High School, 3 p. m., May 10.

Indiana

Attica: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 11.

Frankfort: Central Building, Auditorium, 301 East Walnut Street, 3 p. m., May 10.

Lafayette: Eliza Fowler Hall, Purdue Campus, 8 p. m., May 10.

Lebanon: High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., May 10

Richmond: Goddard Auditorium, Earlham College 3 p. m., May 10.

Iowa

Estherville: City Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 15

Massachusetts

Abington (auspices First Church, Rockland): Franklin Hall, 8 p. m., May 7.

Groton (auspices Society, Ayer): Town Hall, Main Street, 3 p. m., May 10.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Second Boulevard and Seward Avenue, 8 p. m., May 15.

Grand Rapids (First Church): Civic Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 10.

Oxford: Oxford High School, 3:30 p. m., May 10.

Pontiac: Church Auditorium, 164 West Lawrence Street, 8 p. m., May 11.

Saginaw: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., May 12.

St. Clair: St. Clair High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 12.

Minnesota

Alexandria: Alexandria High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 12.

Excelsior: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 14.

Minneapolis (Sixth Church): The Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 11.

Rochester: High School Assembly, 8 p. m., May 12.

Stillwater: Church Edifice, Third and Mulberry Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 10.

Missouri

Joplin (First Church): Church Edifice, Wall and Sixteenth Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 15. Radiocast Station WMBH, 1420 kilocycles

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 14.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 11.

Dover: Municipal Building, 3 p. m., May 10.

New Jersey

Highland Park (auspices First Church, New Brunswick): Franklin Junior High School, North Fifth Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 14.

Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., May 11.

Nutley (auspices First Church, Passaic): Nutley High School, Franklin Avenue, between Church and Chestnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., May 14.

Roselle Park (auspices First Church, Cranford): Roselle Park High School, West Grant Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 11.

Teaneck (auspices First Church, Englewood): Auditorium High School, 8:15 p. m., May 12.

Woodbridge (auspices First Church, Sewaren): Woodbridge High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 10.

New York

Buffalo (Fourth Church): State Teachers College, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 15.

Glen Cove: Presbyterian Church, School Street and North Lane, 3:30 p. m., May 16

Ithaca: Little Theater, 8:15 p. m., May 14.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., May 11.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., May 14.

New York (Ninth Church): American Woman's Association, 361 West Fifty-Seventh Street, 12m., May 15.

New York (Tenth Church): 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., May 12.

Olean: First Presbyterian Church, Laurens Street and Second, 8 p. m., May 11.

Oswego: First Presbyterian Church, West Bridge and Fourth, 8 p. m., May 5.

Port Washington: Flower Hill Hall, 12 Haven Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 15.

Rockville Center: South Side High School 8:15 p. m., May 16.

Ohio

Delaware: Willis High School, West Williams Street, evening, May 4.

Springfield: Keifer Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 15.

Wooster: High School Auditorium, Market and Bowman Streets, 8 p. m., May 14.

Pennsylvania

Bradford: Third Ward School Auditorium, School Street, 8 p. m., May 12.

Connellsville: Orpheum Theater 111 North Pittsburgh Street, 3:15 p. m., May 10.

New Castle: Penn Theater, Mercer Street, 8 p. m., May 10

Pittsburgh (Second Church): The Grotto 7 Montgomery Avenue, N. S., 3:15 p. m.; May 10.

Scranton: Church Auditorium, 520 Vine Street, 8:15 p. m., May 14.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Church Auditorium, Putney Road, 8 p. m., May 12.

Wisconsin

Elkhorn: Municipal Building Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 11.

Fond du Lac: Armory E. 31 East Second Street, 8:15 p. m., May 16.

Kaukauna: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 15.

Madison: Church Edifice, 315 Wisconsin Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 13.

Menomonie: Mabel Tainter Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 14.

U. S. Oil Price-Fixing Case Up in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., May 4 (AP)—At the request of Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney General, a special federal grand jury was called today to hear testimony concerning charges of price-fixing and unfair trade practices in the nation's oil industry.

Four special aides to Attorney General Cummings and several Department of Justice investigators assisted United States District Attorney John J. Boyle in preparing the case. The nationwide scope of the investigation indicated it probably would be one of the longest grand jury sessions ever held in the western district of Wisconsin.

Investigators said they expected witnesses from a dozen states would be subpoenaed. Several states recently have conducted studies of practices in the oil industry.

"Independent" oil dealers, Mr. Cummings announced, had complained that larger oil companies were attempting to force them out of business by manipulation of contracts and price schedules.

Corrupt Politics Is Public Enemy No. 1, Hoover Says

(Continued from Page 1)

clined to name, hinders the efforts of federal agents and permits criminals to escape, he said.

Federal co-operation with local officials is available everywhere except where three conditions are present, he continued.

These conditions are: police inefficiency, police corruption, unwarranted publicity.

In explanation, examples were cited to show how local red-tape or unwise newspaper publicity had permitted criminals to slip through nets carefully laid by federal agents.

One local newspaper came out at 2:30 p. m. with screaming headlines to the effect that the late John Dillinger would come to a doctor's office at 4 p. m. for an X-ray. The doctor had recognized the gangster and asked him to return for the X-ray, meanwhile notifying the police. Dillinger, warned by the newspaper story, left town.

In other cases, local sheriffs have haggled over fees they were to receive for guarding roads—while the gangsters have had time to slip through.

How Politics Interferes

Specific hindrances of corrupt politics to law enforcement include local attempts to dictate appointments and assignments of federal agents. Other hindrances cited by Mr. Hoover were direct connection of the underworld to politics and at times to law enforcement officials.

The rumor that Lindbergh ransom money had been flooding New England after the execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann was spiked by Mr. Hoover. Not one dollar of the marked bills has turned up, he said. At a New York conference last Tuesday, between $49,000 and $50,000 of the ransom money was accounted for in the transactions of Hauptmann, he reported. While only about $16,000 were in original ransom bills, it was believed the rest might have slipped back through the banks into the Treasury without being detected.

Recent appropriations permit the addition of 225 agents to Mr. Hoover's bureau. This will bring the field staff to 825.

Karpis to Be Arraigned On Kidnaping Charge And Possibly Murder

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 4 (AP)—The Government today planned an early arraignment of Alvin Karpis on kidnaping charges as county authorities at Minneapolis moved to seek his indictment there for bank robbery and murder.

George F. Sullivan, United States District Attorney, said Karpis would be arraigned on four kidnaping and conspiracy counts in the abductions of two St. Paul business leaders, William Hamm Jr., brewer, and Edward G. Bremer, banker. The time has not been set, he said, but it would be soon. The maximum penalty for kidnaping is life imprisonment.

Protracted questioning of Karpis continued as federal agents attempted to learn additional details of the kidnaping plots and the names of other accomplices—particularly the money changers who handled the $100,000 Hamm ransom.

While Karpis was held in the federal building, Ed J. Goff, Hennepin (Minneapolis) County attorney, announced he was taking steps to have the outlaw indicted for murder and bank robbery in that city.

In New York, J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said that if Karpis is found guilty of kidnaping here, he may also be tried for the slaying of Sheriff C. R. Kelley of West Plains, Mo., in 1931. Missouri authorities said they wanted Karpis to face the death penalty in a murder trial there.

Arrests of Harborers Of Karpis Now Sought

CHICAGO, May 4 (AP)—A series of new arrests along the crime trail of Alvin Karpis, captured "Public Enemy No. 1," is prophesied by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A "diligent search" is under way for "anyone who harbored or aided" the gangster in his long flight from justice, Mr. Hoover asserted during a brief stop here on an airplane flight from St. Paul—where Karpis was a prisoner—to New York.

"Doctors, auto mechanics, private airplane pilots, gasoline station attendants and others" were under surveillance, he said, and "arrests will be made."

Mr. Hoover said Karpis was known to have used private airplanes in fleeing the law.

Dr. Miller Named Pennsylvania Dean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 4—Dr. Karl Greenwood Miller, professor of psychology and director of admissions at the University of Pennsylvania, has been elected dean of the College of Liberal Arts for Women, it is announced by President Thomas S. Gates. He will take office on July 1, when Dr. Merle Middleton Odgers, who has been dean of the College for Women since its establishment in 1933, will leave the university to become president of Girard College.

Dr. Miller was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1915 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1918 and of Doctor of Philosophy in 1921 from the same university. His school days, previous to entering college, had been spent in Charleston, S. C.

Since graduation he has held various positions at the university. He is at present the university's representative on the College Entrance Examination Board, a member of the accrediting Commission on Higher Institutions of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondard Schools, and a member of the Committee on Relations between Schools and Colleges of the Educational Records Bureau.

Dr. Arnold K. Henry will succeed Dr. Miller as director of admission. He is now assistant director of admissions and student personnel, assistant professor of transportation and public utilities in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, and field secretary of the university.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on May 10; June 7, 14; July 5, 12; Aug. 2, 9; Sept. 6, 13; short-wave station WIXAL 10:12 a. m., (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on June 7, July 5, Aug. 2 (no evening service during July and August), Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

New York City—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 10, 17, 24, 31.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on May 17, June 21, July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.93mc, on May 10, 17, 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on May 10, 24; June 14, 28; July 12, 26; Aug. 9, 23.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on May 17; June 7, 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc on May 10, 17, 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 7, July 5, Aug. 2; Sept. 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on May 10, 17, 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

High Class Suites

90 Fenway—8 large outside rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet. Unobstructed view across Fenway.

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Apply to superintendent on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING

209 Washington Street, Boston Laf. 7040

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C. (Columbia)—Six rooms, elevator, summer or Oct. 1. Write Box J-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN—May to October, terraced apartment atop Mayfair House overlooking Fairmount Park; 6 rooms (2 bedrooms); ideal summer location. J. P. SMITH. Victor 7955.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young woman desires to locate with another in well furnished, situated apartment. Call 9 to 5. MISS ELAINE COOPER, District 2812, Branch 2006.

ARTISTS

JAMES BLOMFIELD PAINTER, ETCHER 56 Grenville Street W., Toronto, Ont. Small Pictures in Oil and Water Color

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

KITTERY, ME.—Cottage to share; lady alone will share simple country cottage; garage and electricity; moderate terms. Box C-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET for season, "Bayberry Cottage," 6 rooms, fireplace, 2-car garage; Ocean Ave., Blackman's Point, Brant Rock, Mass. Open for inspection or call CEN 1299 (Boston).

FURNITURE

ANTIQUE maple dining room suite (reproductions); suitable occasional use; 40 yards jade green broadloom carpet. 145 Cornell Road, Audubon, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Janitor for church; reliable, conscientious; Christian Scientist preferable. Write Box F-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

MONTREAL, QUE.—F. Williams, Landscape Gardener; in all its branches; plants, shrubs, perennials; estimates free. 428 Willibrord Ave., Verdun. York 0898.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NORLIN R. STEVES. Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage, household goods, private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1212, New York City.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WHO WANTS MY LUXURIOUS CAPE-HART ORCHESTROPE for small balance? Box X-25, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PRINTING

200 PERSONAL POST CARDS $1.00. Printed with your name and address; especially nice for short notes, messages, and acknowledging radio programs; samples FREE. BESNER-1, 30 Church, New York City, N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

LAKESIDE CAMP—OSSIPEE LAKE East Waterboro, Maine

Lot 200 ft. front, cottage, large living room, stone fireplace, kitchen, 4 sizable bedrooms, electricity, driven well; cottage completely furnished; 17-foot Johnson outboard motor boat; price right; favorable terms to responsible party. Address DENNISTON & SON, P. O. Box 236, West Hartford, Conn.

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT country home, electrically equipped, bordering river; suitable summers or farming; $4500, terms. AIKEN, West Redding, Conn.

ROOMS AND BOARD

TORONTO, ONT.—Comfortable rooms for business men or women; home cooking. 106 Bedford Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1615 Manchester Lane—Ideal summer location; large corner room, private bath, overlooking Rock Creek Park; also single room with bath; beautifully appointed private home; cultured atmosphere; excellent meals; transients accommodated. Tel. Geo. 0811.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1836 Lamont St. N. W. Nice double room for couple; excellent board; transients accommodated. Phone Adams 2089.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 136 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Rooms overlooking The Mother Church park; reasonable rates; permanent or transient. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., near The Mother Church—Comfortable, sunny rooms; reasonable. Comm. 8567. MRS. PARKER, Apt. 10.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave. (Apt. 62)—Attractive, large, outside, single bedroom; close Drive, Columbia, Juilliard; evenings, MO. 2-2854.

N. Y. C.—Large light room, elevator, private, kitchen privileges, homelike, $8 weekly; buses, subway (Apt. 52) BLEW. 600 West 157th St.

N. Y. C.—Beautifully furnished, private, elevator, privileges, only roomer, $6. (ED. 4-1710, Apt. 34). Broadway Subway 20 min. Times Sq.

N. Y. C.—Convenient Wall St.; single room, 3 windows; garden apartment; new building; $6. Call Drydock 4-5573 between 6 and 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2944 Macomb St.—Two cool rooms in Cleveland Park section; accessible to bus. Tel. Emerson 2689.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A MAN qualified by twenty years of experience in wholesale and retail selling, also as factory representative and dealer in the automobile industry, seeks opportunity to demonstrate his ability, preferably with some well established automobile organization within 150 miles of New York City; satisfactory references. Write Box S-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MAN, 40, single, refined, well-educated, seeks outdoor activity of permanent nature; harmonious environment, and work requiring interested application and trust preferable to high pay; background varied: gardening, accounting, teaching, etc. E. SHERMAN, Norcross, Me.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG woman desires position as governess or companion; experienced; capable; can furnish best references. Write Box W-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SUMMER HOMES

SWAMPSCOTT.—Furn. 20-rm. house, 5 baths, 4-car garage, gardens, caretaker; on priv. beach. Phone Dill. Cap. 1308. Write MR. BOND, 25 Irvington St., Boston, Mass.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 813 FRANKLIN STREET TEL. 7032

We invite your inspection of our complete line of Furniture and Rugs for the Summer Home.

STERN & CO 7th & MARKET STS

AUTHORIZED DEALERS

FRIGIDAIRE, APEX WASHERS and ROYAL CLEANERS

MULLIN'S

A Great Store—In a Great City

The Official Boy Scout Store of Delaware and the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

6TH and MARKET ST.

I. ELMER PERRY CO.

Discriminating People Demand Our

"IEPCO"

Coal—Coke—Wood—Oil

PHONE 2-3212

29th and Boulevard WILMINGTON, DEL.

Lovely Lotus in WATSON *Sterling*

MILLARD T. DAVIS Inc.

Jeweler and Silversmith

831 Market Phone 23613

GRASS SEED and LOMA for Your Lawn

ALFRED D. PEOPLES

507 Market St. Phone 5017

Wilmington, Del.

CONCORD LUMBER COMPANY

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

Showroom: 8th and Orange Streets

EVERYBODY'S STORE

CROSBY & HILL COMPANY

A Friendly Department Store

605-07-09 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

WHERE YOUR EVERY NEED AND PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED

"HARPER METHOD"

AUTHORIZED

Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face, also Harper Preparations for Home Use

Separate Department for Gentlemen 240-240A Delaware Trust Building 9th and Market, Wilmington, Del. Telephone Wilmington 2-0712

COLTONS

Plant and Store—115 W. 9th St.

Dry Cleaning in our plant will keep your clothes in good condition.

We Specialize in Blocking Knit Wear

B. E. HARMAN

SEWING—WASHING—IRONING MACHINES

Electric Refrigerators Radios

620 W. 9th Street Phone 23615

BUTLER'S INC.

BOOKS *and* STATIONERY

415 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.

PHONE 7345

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL

Successor to

GEORGE R. GRAY

PRINTING

AND PUBLISHING

1015 15TH STREET, N. W.

Phone Metropolitan 4567

Satisfied Customers Our Aim

I. Y. CHISWELL

GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

Plymouth and De Soto Service a Specialty

2303 14TH STREET, N. W.

FIDELITY GARAGE Decatur 4549

EXCLUSIVE

Millinery *and* Gowns

Remodeling Hats a Specialty

HEMSTITCHING

MARY G. FIELDING

1756 Columbia Road, N. W.

Open Evenings

COLUMBIA ROAD

DELICATESSEN

ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.

Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Catsup. Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260

1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

MRS. JACK HAYES

REAL ESTATE

Insurance

1216 Connecticut Avenue

NATIONAL 7174

MAINE

AUBURN

Send

Flowers for Mother

Flowers are the true way to express love and affection for Mother. We will have a fine selection of Roses, Carnations, Sweet Peas and other flowers. Also potted rose bushes and hydrangeas.

Order Early

ROAK, *Florist*

Auburn Theatre Bldg. Phone 980

Have Your SPRING OVERHAULING *done by*

H. L. GATCHELL

Plumbing—Heating—Metal Work

Agents for the

LYNN RANGE OIL BURNER

PETRO FURNACE OIL BURNER

192 Turner Street Phone 2852 M or J

Ford

Sales and Service

AUBURN MOTOR SALES

RUSSELL'S MARKET

58 Union Street Phone 3

Fancy Meats, Groceries and Vegetables

Get the Habit—Trade at Russell's

Ask for

Walton's Ideal Bread

Always Dependable

Wholesome and Nutritious

Walton's Bakery, Auburn, Me.

SOUND INSURANCE

F. A. CLOUGH

28 TURNER STREET

AUBURN MAINE

TEL. 2476

SERVICE REPUTATION

MOTHER'S DAY

May 10

Wills' and Hicks

*Jew

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

Garden Tools
Flower Seeds — Vegetable Seeds
Lawn Seeds
In fact, Everything for the Garden
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 NORTH MAIN STREET

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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341 PROSPECT STREET Tel. 2502-M
"Look for New Hampshire Display advertising in the news section."

MISS MARY CAHILL
SUMMER HATS
Large with soft fabrics, a touch of color and that turn of the brim that makes them attractive—distinctive—flattering.
MISS LILI CHATIER
Has just returned from New York bringing you many Maytime Printed Sheers, Afternoon and Sport.
66 HANOVER STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes.
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Ye Quaker Shop
Needlepoint
deserves a place in the Decorative Scheme of the Home today.
Let us teach you how to do it
YE QUAKER SHOP
59 HANOVER STREET

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
You'll find it at Leavitt's—
That Gift for Mother
Next Sunday is Mother's Day
and we have New Hampshire's most complete selection of things to make any mother happy.

THE RUEMELY PRESS
PRINTING
of Every Description
143 HANOVER ST. Tel. 2055

MOTHER'S DAY
Cards and Gifts
The Book Nook
9 STARK STREET

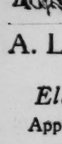
PIPER-McINTIRE CO.
Short Wave Radios
We will gladly demonstrate one for you. Enjoy important programs from all over the world.
RCA-VICTOR, PHILCO *and Others*
This is your music store. Trade in Manchester.
888 ELM STREET

Chipman's Drug Store
797 ELM STREET and GRANITE SQUARE
The Drug Store That the Whole Family Will Enjoy Trading With
CANDIES—ICE CREAM

The Broderick Hair Shop

Permanent Waves
New Eugène
Croquignole, Frederics
and others
We will help you select the one best for your hair
66 HANOVER STREET

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

Green Acres Farm Dairy

Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 SO. MAMMOUTH RD
Phone 3294

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

For Mother's Day
Gay New "Creplo" prints
59c yard
39 Inches Wide
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NASHUA

MOORE'S MARKET
Drink a cup of hot Bovril daily.
31 Main Street Phone 2800

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA (Continued)

COLBURN'S FOOD SHOP
Cake, Pies and Rolls
Home of
Colburn's Russian Mayonnaise
Monarch Finer Foods
7 Temple St. Tel. 986

PORTSMOUTH

HATS
Suggestions for Mother's Day
Hats of Straw and Crepe with trimmings of flowers or feathers.
Priced $1.98 to $5.98.
21½ to 24 headsizes.
S. EDNA THOMPSON
31 PLEASANT STREET OPP. P. O.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

C. P. WILLIAMS
Grocer
I also carry HEINZ, MONARCH and HATCHET BRAND Products
TELEPHONE 11 26 BROADWAY

A Complete Line of
MEATS and GROCERIES
Including Many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
TELEPHONE 875
515 THAMES STREET
Estate of William E. Sullivan Arthur L. Sullivan

THE CENTURY STORE
William Leys Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS

LAWSON MOTOR SALES
CHEVROLET
Only Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Service Agency in Newport, R. I.
Authorized FIRESTONE TIRE Dealer
Tel. 703 37 MILL STREET

GUSTAVE J. S. WHITE
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
37 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 4200

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
22 Washington Square Tel. 918
Greenhouses Tel. 86

EXPERT FURRIERS
TAILORING
to Ladies and Gentlemen
ALTERATIONS
MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Tel. 940

KAY'S

For Shoes
158-160 Thames St., Newport, R. I.
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"

WHEELER ICE COMPANY
John E. Wheeler, *Prop.*
Third and Marsh Sts. Tel. 2796

REMINGTON WARD PRINTING
34 CLARKE STREET
TEL. 3107

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON *and* HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

CHOICE SELECTION
of
Mother's Day Packages
and May Baskets
Tel. Williams 0780 WASHINGTON PK.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

MILLNER'S
COTTONS!
One of the largest collections of Cotton Frocks in the South.
Telephone 3040
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

DOYLE, *Florists*
"Flowers—according to Doyle"
TELEPHONE 892
MEMBERS OF THE FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dillons+Co
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Sale of Dresses Starting May 4th
Telephone 861
916 Main Street Lynchburg, Va.

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Gemologists
2605 Washington Avenue
Newport News, Va.
Announce the awarding of the Certificate of Certified Gemologist to
GEORGE C. BARCLAY
by the Gemological Institute of America. There are only fifteen Certified Gemologists in the United States at this time. Mr. Barclay is the only one in the State of Virginia.

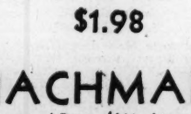
SILK CREPE SLIPS
With 3 Initial Embroidered Monogram
$1.98
NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32nd St. and Washington Ave.

FALCONER'S
111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Complete Line of
Toilet Goods
You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
FRUIT CAKE
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOE SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre
(Open Sat. Eves. until 9 Phone 4-9927)

Gifts of Distinction
to Suit Every Person and Purse!
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
BROAD at SECOND

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

T & L LAUNDRY COMPANY
Mother's Real Helper
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

Clover MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5501

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

O. J. Marrison Stores Co.
"West Virginia's Economy Centers"
Fourteen department stores which strive to serve faithfully that they may be privileged to serve you again

PALACE Furniture Company
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS OF THE HOME
SINCE 1889

Square Deal Shoe Shop
"From Old to New With Any Shoe"
We Call For and Deliver
PATSY NASH, *Prop.* Phone 2661

WILL H. MELET CO.
"The Store Ahead"
for
Better Clothes

Cheesman's Paint Store
One-Day Painting
WALLHIDE
Cut Flowers Potted Plants

MADISON MINES
FLORIST
Greenhouses 512 Milford St. Tel. 885

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 W. Pike Street

CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP"
House Cleaning Time
Let Us Help You
We Clean Anything Cleanable
Garment Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Dye Work
Elite Laundry Company
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

LOUISE C. CLAYTON

BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store Phone Can. 37-151
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

A. J. SHEETS
Merchant Tailor
PRICES MODERATE
203 Union Bk. Bldg. Tel. 22027

U. S. TIRES
GENERAL ELECTRIC WASHERS
REFRIGERATORS AND RADIOS
Convenient Terms
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Avenue, 10th Street Phone 5171

HAYDEN'S FOOD MARKET
Meats and Groceries
Rumford Baking Powder
Crosse & Blackwell Line
917 EIGHTH STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE
831 FOURTH AVE. *All Busses Stop There*

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

WHEELING

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
(Air Cooled)
Twelfth and Chapline Street
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST : : LUNCH
DINNER

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

BINNINGS
LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE, W.

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W Calgary

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1376
Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M88.

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27763, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Enjoy the out of doors by selecting your sports clothing and sporting goods supplies in the Bay's sport shop.

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

Famous "MISS PIRATE" Shoes
Exclusive With Us
Walk-Rite STYLE SHOPPE LTD
10171-3 101ST STREET

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
BRIDES
Who come to the "Bay" will find everything to make their Wedding March a fashion triumph . . . from radiantly lovely gowns to misty veils.
Here, too, guests will find a wonderful array of shower and wedding gifts.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY
TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST WINNIPEG J7-101

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's
Phone ' ' ' 86311
Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family

Pearless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST Phone 22818

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON
Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE, SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

When in Need of
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
or
COAL WOOD COKE
Phone 22222
THE WINNIPEG SUPPLY AND FUEL CO., LTD
812 BOYD BUILDING

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service
When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

Watch for
ROBINSON'S
Greatest of All
MAY SALES
April 18th to May 9th
THE G.W. ROBINSONS CO. LTD.

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST
Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS

FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
P. I. GAHAGAN, Mgr. Tel. BAKER 2786

THOMAS LEES
Jewelers Since 1861
17-19 King Street West
Hamilton

Robert Duncan & Co. Limited
JAMES STREET and MARKET SQUARE
FINE BOOKS and STATIONERY
Our Lending Library has all the Latest Books at 3 cents per day
PHONE REGENT 0909

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

● CUMMING ●
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries
Our Famous Thrifty Special
Finished Flat Work 49c
7 lb. or More at 7c per lb.
All Shirts added to bundle 10c each
AYLMER STEAM LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANERS
487 Richmond Street MET. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Mgr.

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
40 employees Modern equipment 3 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave Met 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"
We sell a complete line of
RADIOS—All Waves
Everything Electrical for the Laundry and Guaranteed Bargain Carpet Sweepers
WAUGH & MacKEWN
ELECTRICAL SALES and SERVICE
368 DUNDAS STREET MET. 1767

CARTER'S AWNINGS
Canvas Goods
96 King Street Met. 1434

William Martin Fuel Co.
'blue coal' All Sizes
COKE—CANNEL
ROOSEVELT SMOKELESS
Fuel perfection for your selection.
737 Richmond St. Phone Met. One-One-One

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats Provisions
Noted for Better Values, Better Merchandise and Better Service
MAIN STORE Richmond North
MET. 7111 Met. 167
Wharncliffe South Dundas East
Met. 4568 970
Full Line of Groceries
at Our
London South Store—Met. 4568
Now remodeled and ready for your inspection

On your street every weekday
CANADA BREAD
Over 100 Varieties of Cakes and Sweet Goods
E. D. REDFEARN, Mgr. MET 944

Latest Publications for Sale or to Rent
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
London (2 shops) St. Thomas

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Paint—Wallpaper
Painting—Decorating
156 WORTLEY ROAD Met. 1380

DAWKINS and DAWKINS
OPTOMETRISTS
Successors to
Cairncross Optical Co.
MET 33 426 CLARENCE ST.

Advance Hardware
Choice Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, etc.
Screen Windows and Doors
Depend on Us for Service
C. H. CORSAUT
706 HAMILTON ROAD Fair. 218

OTTAWA

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED
An Optical Salon
More Modern
More Efficient

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained MOhawk 1763, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Chatelain Beauty Salon
Oil Permanent Wave
Special 2.50
Oil Shampoo and Finger Wave, 9 to 12 a. m., 75c
Adelaide West, Room 206 Elgin 1913

DUNDONALD TIRE SERVICE
CAPT. L. GREEN, Prop.
CHURCH & DUNDONALD
MI 4841
Repairs, Service, Vulcanizing
DOMINION TIRES

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

FIRST REDUCTIONS
150 Individual Coats and Suits
20% to 50%
Less than usual
Fairweathers
88-90 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

A. J. Stone
Beauty Salon
Individual Coiffure Styling
PERMANENT WAVES FROM $5
1465 Yonge Street at St. Clair
HY 0404

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

SPRING CLEANING
Let us help you with your Spring Cleaning. Curtains, Drapes, Rugs, Chesterfield Chairs, etc. All can be expertly cleaned by us.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
For Revitalized Cleaning
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5003

NuBone Corsets
Custom and Semi-Custom Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres and Combinettes
"The Only Woven Wire Stay in the World"
NuBone Corset Shop
84A Bloor St. W. RAn. 5601

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
El. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7794
25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing.
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

WINDSOR

SMITH'S
22nd BIRTHDAY SALE
House Furnishings, Rugs, Linoleum, Curtains, Drapes, Window Shades, etc.
THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED
In Windsor

DRINK MORE MILK
Walkerside DAIRY LIMITED
PHONE 4-2547
MILK—CREAM—BUTTERMILK

Freezing cold storage, "Mort-a-Moth" disinfection. Cleaning and glazing of the Fur, all for only 2% of the value of the coat.
L. P. LAZARE & CO. Ltd.
14 Chatham Street Tel. 3-2418

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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LET Simpson's STORE YOUR FURS

Arctic Cold
Is the Only Reliable Protection for Your Furs
Moths and summer heat cannot prevail against arctic coold—thieves and fire cannot penetrate the solid fastness of our fur storage vaults.
2% of your own valuation for summer cold storage.
2½% of your own valuation for storage plus year-round insurance.
Storage charges payable in the fall. Call Pl. 7221
SIMPSON'S—THIRD FLOOR
Simpson's Montreal

NEW GOLD SEAL
Hand Finished, de Luxe Laundry Service
Everything completely hand finished. The ideal family service. 10 lbs. for $1.49 and 12c lb. for additional lbs. Bundle must contain half flat pieces by weight. Dress shirts and curtains extra. Prompt service.
TOILET LAUNDRIES LIMITED
WI. 5121

Safe-Reliable
FUR STORAGE
CLEANING · REPAIRS · REMODELLING
Dechaux
Montenac 3131
STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes
Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.
HArbour 9191

A. PICHET
FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING
Spring Furs
Wilbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

WALTER S. JOHNSON, K. C.
Attorney-at-Law, Barrister and Solicitor
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BLDG.
437 St. James Street, West
MONTREAL Tel. MA. 2745

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 DRUMMOND STREET
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

JOHN F. RUSSELL
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty
2206 St. Luke St. Tel. WIlbank 9550

The Coffee House
1191 Union Avenue Open 9 Until 6
Breakfasts, Lunches and Afternoon Teas
The Coffee House can be rented for evening parties.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

STORAGE
and
INSURANCE
Spring Furs
Scarfs and Capes

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7020 1193 Phillips Square

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

HEYES COAL CO.
Sole Agent for
NEWCASTLE COAL
Tel. 91166

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
1852 Hamilton Street, Regina

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691. Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ACCOMPANISTS

MISS DOROTHY MARTIN
(L. R. A. M., A. R. C. M.)
53 Buckland Crescent, Hampstead, London, N. W 3 Phone Primrose 5758
Experienced vocal and instrumental accompanist and coach available for recitals, concerts at homes and practices

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PARIS—Mme. Boue, 33 rue Erlanger; homelike, daily French, social life, travel; winter exclusively for 6 girls

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S HOME
Happy, free atmosphere. Ample playing space. Day nursery. MARRIOTT, White Lodge, off Hall Lane, Hendon, London, N. W. 4
Near LONDON—Children any age boarded in private house; personal attention, MRS. WOLFSKY, 14 The Garden, Vaughan Road, Harrow.

BOOKBINDING

BOOK BINDER
ERNEST A. NEALE
19 and 19a Werrington St. and 87 Stibbington St.
London, N. W. 1
Phone Euston 1071, 1072

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING — Bring your materials to "Silvestria." Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8. Western 3954.
BIANCA (Miss Bernardi)
Costumes de ville de réception et de cour
Gowns for every occasion. Tel.: Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.
FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE COLLO 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station) Frobisher 3380
THE EXCLUSIVE
DRESSMAKER and MILLINER
Mrs Pemberton 22 Crawford Street
London W 1 Welbeck 4836

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses. 114, Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3836.
Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30 Sat. 10-12

FLATS TO LET

LEWISHAM, S. E. 13—FURNISHED FLAT, TOP FLOOR: all conveniences; suitable for two; moderate rent; near train and bus routes. 45, Granville Park. Tel.: Lee Green 0493.
LONDON, Maida Vale, W. 9—Furnished flat, 3 bedrooms, lounge, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom and lavatory separate, telephone; moderate terms for long lease. Box W-263, BCM/CSM, London.
LONDON — Bright unfurnished flat in W. Hampstead, ground floor; 3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. 98, Sumatra Road.

GARDENING

JOHN W SOPER, F.R.H.S. Est. 1898. Landscape and Garden Contractor; garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council. Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road, Hendon, N. W 4. Phone Hendon 1863.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I.
36, Bond St., Ealing, London, W. 5
Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected, Insurances effected, Mortgages arranged. Tel. EALing 2127.
HIGHAMS PARK—Freehold, 3 bedrooms, reception, kitchen, scullery, bath, etc.; £595. Owner, White House, Forest Rise, Whipps Cross, E. 17.
KENT COAST—For sale, beach bungalow; four rooms, furnished; with dinghy; £210, freehold. Apply 62, Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3. Tel.: Greenwich 2780.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators
57 Schubert Road, London S W 15

JEWELERS

J WHITEHOUSE (W. E. JONES) 37 Warwick St., Belgravia, London, S. W. 1.—Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs, Engraving, Stones reset. Plating and Gilding. All work promptly and expertly executed. Phone Vic. 6085

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. Man. 3629.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON, F. G. MUKLE—Piano and organ tuning and repairs; music-roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST VACANT

ACTIVE London Studio (Advertising and Creative Art) requires experienced man for contact work; all-round technical knowledge of the business essential. Write giving full details to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS 51 Strand London W C 2
HERTS.—Gentlewoman companion help, experienced cooking and needlework; charge of maid near London. Box W-368—BCM/CSM, London
LEYTONSTONE—Working cook-housekeeper wanted; four adults at business during day; maid kept or could bring own maid; write, stating age, experience, wage. Box W-365—BCM/CSM, London.
LONDON FASHION STUDIO requires representative; knowledge of art work as applied to the needs of leading fashion houses essential. Apply by letter to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand London W C 2
STAFF ARTIST required in BRISTOL printing office; good modern advertising designs; send specimens of work, which will be returned, and state experience, etc. with application. Apply "Advertiser," c/o C. F. JONES, J. P., West India House, Baldwin Street, BRISTOL (England).

POST WANTED

LADY desires position as companion where maid kept; near London and with Christian Scientists preferred; experienced. Box W-361, BCM/CSM, London.
LONDON—Lady seeks daily post cook-housekeeper to business lady or gentleman. Box W-259—BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C
Phone MANsion Ho 3302

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

TWO Norwegian ladies wish to stay in two different English homes near each other from midsummer; in or near London; Christian Scientists preferred. Write to MISS S. JENSEN, Abbediengvn 4, Sköyen, Oslo, Norway.

ROOMS TO LET

CHELSEA, 27, Oakley St.—Well-furnished divan rooms; moderate rentals include electricity, baths, (constant hot water), breakfasts, arranged use of kitchen. Tel. Flax. 8048. Also at 111a, Gloucester Rd., London, Fro. 2040.
HARROW—Two unfurnished rooms or ground floor flat; very quiet locality; convenient for shops. 4 Dorset Road.
LONDON, SOUTH KENSINGTON—Comfortable service rooms from 30/- p. w., including bath, breakfast, light; dinner optional; central all parts, quiet. 8 Manson Place, Queens Gate, Ken. 3513.
LONDON—Charming residential rooms; fitted basins; unlimited hot water; from 35/- with breakfast. 86 Redcliffe Gardens, S. W. 10
LONDON—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; breakfast and dinner as required; central position 11 Oxford Ter., W. 2. Padd. 3050.
LONDON—Comfortably furnished divan rooms in quiet house close Kensington Gardens; some meals if desired; from 22/-. MISSES EVANS and LIVESAY, 34A Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bayswater 2576.
SUNSHINE ROOMS 24 Barkston Gdns., London, S. W 5—Delightful, modern; quiet square, minute Earls Court Stn.; electric fires, divans, P. O. phones; concealed hot-cold water, lounge; singles from 32/6 including breakfast, service; doubles from 2 gns (breakfast extra); dinner optional FLA 9211

ROOMS WANTED

ELDERLY bachelor desires one large or two smaller unfurnished light rooms, service, breakfast; moderate rents; West London preferred Box W-352—BCM/CSM—London.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON—Exbury House Service Chambers, 41 Belsize Sq., Hampstead. Primrose 2648—Newly opened residential chambers for professional and business people; furnished or unfurnished; constant hot water, gas grills; garden; moderate terms; French, Spanish, German, Russian spoken.

SERVICES OFFERED

SUPERIOR married couple, adaptable, offer kindly assistance and experience in management of business, home or small estate; town or country; careful motorist; salary secondary; highest references given and required. Box W-362—BCM/CSM, London.

SHOPPING SERVICE

PRACTISE economy wisely with Davisons Universal Providers; we supply EVERYTHING at wholesale prices; may we help? HANDLEY, 13 Golden Square, W. 1. Tel. GER 5828.

TAILORS

N. GREEN, Exclusive Ladies' Tailoring, Fur Work. Expert workmanship. Long Coats, Costumes. Furs Scientifically Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired. Remodelled 41 Marloes Road Kensington. Western 2748

TEACHERS

MARY HAMLIN, L. R. A. M.
SOPRANO
Gives Lessons in Voice Production and Interpretation
Enquiries: 21, Upper Park Road, London, N. W. 3
JOHN NOWELL, Pianoforte Lessons. Classes, Lectures on Pianoforte Playing. Wigmore Hall studios, 36-40 Wigmore St. London, W 1. Welbeck 2246
SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated young ladies at moderate fees, tuition includes actual experience in up-to-date business offices; specialities: Languages, verbatim reporting, stock exchange subjects; 7 months course. Full particulars on application. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO. 20 Copthal Ave. London, E. C. 2

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SENIOR modern language master with wide experience at public schools and commercial colleges, offers services as master or private tutor in or near London. Box W-91—BCM/CSM, London.

TEA ROOMS

RAINBOW CAKE SHOP
500a, Edgware Rd., London. Home-made cakes, pastries, pies, jams, chocolates, lunches and teas
FAN TEA ROOM has removed to 71, Church St., Kensington. The same management, cooking and service in more attractive surroundings

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

WINDOW CLEANERS

LET ME BRIGHTEN YOUR OUTLOOK.
J. W. TARRY'S WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE 318 Cold Harbor Lane Brixton S. W. 9.

England

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Whitehall 9691, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs. Westminster, London, S. W. 1
Look for display advertising from England in the news section.

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

Toys, Stationery, Handbags
Fancy Goods in Large Variety
Your Custom Valued
TAYLORS
(Miss L. Taylor)
242a Ealing Road, Wembley

TRUNKS and TRAVEL GOODS
Actual Maker
TOM HILL (Sloane Sq.) Ltd.
S. W. 1.
Phone Sloane 8969

CHAS. HAYWARD
"HAIR SPECIALIST"
All kinds of artistic hair-work executed

The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method
68 Queens Rd., Bayswater
W. 2. Bayswater 2615

INDIVIDUALITY Ltd.
Gowns, Suits, Knitwear, etc.
55 George Street
Portman Square, W. 1.
Moderate Prices Welbeck 6492

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES.
luncheons and Teas
30 Upper George St. Edgware Road, W. 1.

LONDON GARDENS
118-120 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1
84 Brompton Rd., S. W. 3
17 Church Street, W. 8
Cables: Londogarda KEN. 7288
Phone: FLAxman 1701

PRINTING
Strictly Private and Confidential
PITE & THYNNE
278a King's Road, S. W. 3
Phone Park 0609
Ladies' Tailoring and Furs
Good workmanship with personal attention. Customers' own materials made up. Furs altered, cleaned and renovated.
W. S. AINSWORTH
152 HOLLAND PARK AVENUE, W. 11

The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.
BALDWIN SMITH
241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

INSURANCE
OF EVERY KIND
Clients visited without obligation
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Telephone Silverthorn 2018-9
STATION APPROACH, CHINGFORD
or by appointment
at 1 and 2 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3.

F. WARREN & CO.'S
WARRANTED
COALS
Drayton House, Gordon Street, W. C. 1.
(Facing Euston Station)
Phone Museum 0732-3-4

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2
For Every
INSURANCE

TEL. FLAXMAN 5265
KENDALL & SONS
(Chelsea) Ltd.
BUILDERS—DECORATORS
UPHOLSTERERS
High Class Work in Town or Country
Estimates and advice willingly given
15 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA, S. W. 3

BRITANNIC CARBON COMPANY, Ltd.
E. O. H. Hendery P. Hendery
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting, Duplicating Office, Stationery, Printing, etc. Translations.
Phone City 4521. 84 Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria St., E. C. 4.

DAWKIN'S
CHELSEA SEEDS
408 KINGS ROAD, CHELSEA

GARDENING
IN ALL BRANCHES
Planning, Planting, Upkeep.
Everything for the Garden.
C. RASSELL Ltd.
80, Earls Court Rd., W. 8. Western 0481.
Cut Flowers and Floral Designs

FURS
NEW MODELS
in Best Quality skins at moderate prices, now ready. Repairing and Remodelling Furs a speciality. Estimates and expert advice given.
Also TAILOR MADES in exclusive materials
FLORENCE CRITTEN
50 MADDOX ST., NEW BOND ST., W. 1
Tel. Mayfair 2440
Telegrams "Critten, Wesdo, London"

Ratcliff & Ratcliff
Bulmer Place, Notting Hill Gate W. 11
BUILDERS ● DECORATORS
Sanitary Engineers ● Electrical Engineers ● Plumbing ● Hot Water Engineers ● Repairs
Tel. Park 7779

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

Alterations, Decorations and Sanitary Work
F. G. FOX
BUILDER and DECORATOR
Padd 6384
27 Chilworth Street, Paddington W 2
Best Work. Personal Supervision. Fair Price.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber LTD
302-308 Regent Street, W. 1

KNIGHTSBRIDGE GALLERIES
(Sally Page)
58a Brompton Road, London, S. W. 3.
(Opposite Knightsbridge Tube Station)
Telephone Kensington 2629
Period Furniture Manufacturers
Specialists in all types of furniture made in our own factory. Large selection of pieces suitable for small flats.

Wedding Presents a speciality. Original designs made to order.
Catalogue on Application

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I WONDER many times that ever a child of God should have a sad heart, considering what the Lord is preparing for him.—RUTHERFORD.

Daily Features

LAZINESS grows on people; it begins in cobwebs, and ends in chains. The more one has to do the more he is able to accomplish.—BUXTON.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Flying Vacation

13.

Night Steals Over Us

THE farther south we flew, the greener were the trees and the browner the rivers.

We passed over Winston-Salem about 5:30, Charlotte at 6, and Spartanburg about 6:30. All the way down from Washington there were mountains off to the West—we merely skirted them. Our course lay over undulating ground of no marked height until Stone Mountain, just north of Atlanta, hove dimly in sight—it was now deep dusk, but the mountain was safely lighted by warning beacons.

I had enjoyed looking down from time to time; for never before had I fully realized the scope of the southern farmer's battle against soil erosion. I had flown over farm land in the Middle West—a checkerboard. I had flown over New England farm land—a crazy quilt. But as I flew over the Carolinas I could think only of a gigantic contour map. At intervals the farmers have plowed out trenches, and left retaining walls of soil; and these walls follow certain levels round the gentle hills. From our mile-high elevation the terraced land was just one maze of concentric circles which had been pushed into all sorts of fantastic shapes. Once I imagined I was floating over a vast slab of bird's-eye maple.

The mountains off to the west gradually changed from brown-green to a smoky blue, then to a smoky purple, which slowly blackened. I noted that although the sun was setting, and twilight was engulfing the earth, we were still in the bright of things. But the twilight reached upward and caught us. There was now only a pale patch in the distant West.

It suddenly dawned on me that I was about to experience my first night flying!

A half hour before, the co-pilot had come through the cabin and switched on our tiny lights, which, despite the fact that they shine out through apertures no larger than a dime, give each passenger a comfortable reading light. Now the lights on the wings were turned on—a red one on the left wing, a green one on the right.

Far below us there began to twinkle an earth-star—a feeble light in a farm window. There was another. Far off there was another. Or was that a sky star? It is a queer feeling when the flier looks down on stars dotting the horizon.

The heavens were now brightly spangled. The earth-lights were remote and scattered. But what was that? Over to the southwest there was a blaze of glory—a dazzling expanse of jewels, which thinned out in all directions into diamond necklaces. Atlanta at night!—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To be continued)

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Fall of Jerusalem (70 A. D.)

THOUGH during the first half of the first century of the Christian Era, Palestine was nominally under the authority of its native rulers, the Herods, the Roman emperors claimed and exercised a definite suzerainty over this part of Syria. As the years went by, this foreign overlordship became increasingly irksome to the defenders of Jewish nationalism, and at length their discontent engendered an open revolt in the year 66 A. D.

After four years of bitter strife, the Roman legionaries succeeded in capturing Jerusalem, and the sacred temple of the Jewish people, which had been destroyed and rebuilt on various occasions, was razed to the ground and has never since been restored. This was evidently an event foreseen by the Wayshower, for he had warned his followers some 40 years previously that not one stone of that great edifice would remain upon another (Mark 13:2).

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Discriminatingly using synonymous words indicates extensive vocabulary.
2. 276
   951
   438
3. Idle, Leap, Apex, Exit, Item, Emir, Iron, Onto, Tone, Nest, Star, etc.
4. Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, Emerson.
5. Cross examined (Cross X am in E D).

Peach Blossoms and—

Monitor Camera Club, From L. A. Willahan, Los Angeles

A Busy Bee on the Center Blossom

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Husband and Wife

Questions: Our bylaws read: "Husband and wife shall not be eligible for election to the board of directors at the same time. . . ." We ballot for the full board at one time, and whenever anyone's ballot reads: "Mr. S——," Mrs. S——," etc., the remark is made, "Someone hasn't read the bylaws."

If the ballot cannot contain both names, which one is eligible? This practice has often meant that neither of them is elected.

Answer: In determining the validity of a ballot, the rule is to credit every vote that indicates clearly the preference of the voter and also conforms to the bylaws. In this case, the votes for Mr. and Mrs. S—— are contrary to the bylaws, and since the preference of the voter between them is not evident, both votes must be rejected. The votes for the other three members named on the ballot may be credited, provided no rule in the bylaws prohibits.

What They Say

Cars and Politics

"I don't want to have anything to do with politics and I don't want politics to have anything to do with me."—*Henry Ford.*

Tolerance

"The greatest single mistake lies in that we don't let the other person be fundamentally different from us."—*David Seabury.*

For Better or Worse

"Broadway has become the only place in the land where a dramatic writer can with consistent safety speak his mind."—*John K. Hutchins.*

Better Business

"You can't scare a man from day to day when he sees his business is better. You might if it is bad, but not when he sees a noticeable improvement in his affairs."—*H. V. Kaltenborn.*

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

MONTGOMERY—This is a local surname derived from the county-town Montgomery, on the banks of the Severn. Many surnames are from towns, while others are from counties, provinces, countries, and even continents.

Batterson is one of the many names derived from the baptismal name *Bartholomew.* From this popular medieval font name came the shortened forms *Bette* and *Bat*; and from these in turn we get the surnames *Batty, Bates, Bartle, Badman, Batten, Batson,* and *Batterson,* to quote only a few. But enough are given to show its extraordinary popularity, probably due to Scriptural associations.

Tomlinson—Here again we come upon one of the largest surname families — those derived from *Thomas.* A long list of names have come to us from the name of the doubting disciple. Among them are *Thompson, Tompkins, Tomlmin,* and *Tomlin.* In old records the name appears as *Tomline* and *Tomplynson.*

Garrett—This name comes down to us through Norman French from the Anglo-Saxon *Goerheard,* a personal name, which, literally translated, means "spear-strong." In Norman-French the name became *Gerard,* and later *Garrett.*

Fritz (or *Fritts*) is a patronymic surname formed from the shortened or pet form of *Frederick.*

Daily Anecdote

Recognition

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SAMUEL FOOTE was strolling with a group of friends when a ragged individual earnestly requested alms. Foote was the only one of the group who responded; and on giving the fellow a few pence, he was chided for his folly. "I believe you've been duped, Sam. I'm sure that man's an impostor."

"Well," answered the comedian, "he's either the most distressed man or the best actor I ever saw; and either as the one or the other, he has a brotherly claim on me."

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. How did Roosevelt and Landon fare in the recent primaries in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts?
2. Who is the famous soldier who headed the British entry into Jerusalem during the World War, and who now advocates a world police force to maintain peace?
3. Did Hitler drop any hint during his May Day speech that Germany might march against some neighbor state?
4. Representatives of what large denomination are meeting in quadrennial session at Columbus, Ohio?
5. In the opinion of Amelia Earhart, how do America's airways compare with those in Europe?
6. Is it true that the naval appropriation bill before Congress is the largest in American peacetime history?
7. After an 18-month study of the fraternity situation at Dartmouth, the Committee for the Survey of Social Life has made what report?
8. What denomination plans to take all members off relief by Oct. 1?
9. What are the standards prescribed for automobile safety glass?
10. What famous musician has ended his 11-year career as maestro of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra?
11. Who is Egypt's new King? How old is he?
12. What happened to the world's largest and finest uncut diamond (Jonker) last week?
13. Did the exceptional winter, followed by flood-ravaged areas decrease attendance at American movie theaters in the first quarter of 1936?
14. Is it true that a Fascist organization known as the Gold Shirts is flourishing in Mexico, with full approval of the President?
15. What three tasks must be completed before Congress can adjourn?
16. Is it true that an open rift is developing in Austria between the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor?
17. Has Japan's new Foreign Minister announced a hair-trigger military policy in the Japanese-Soviet dispute?
18. Have the organized Veterans of Foreign Wars officially espoused a demand for pensions?
19. Who is Germany's new "economic dictator"?
20. Have the eastern railroads accepted the Interstate Commerce Commission's order cutting passenger rates to 2 cents a mile?

(What Is Your Score?)

In Lighter Vein

Just Music

Willie's father picked up a very much scribbled piece of paper. It contained the words, "Blow blow draw draw blow draw blow."

"What's the meaning of this?" the father demanded.

"Oh, that's the music for my harmonica," explained Willie.

—Tit-Bits

"Bit bubbly, am I? Well, let me tell you—you'd be a bit bubbly if you 'ad to play a thing like this!"

Its Cause

"I wonder what causes the flight of time?"

"It is probably urged on by the spur of the moment."—*El Paso World-Herald.*

Better Than Walking

Mr. Humby (after four months of unemployment): "What d'you think, lass? I've got a job as a postman."

Mrs. Humby: "Now, isn't that fine? It'll be much better than walking about the town all day."—*El Paso World-Herald.*

An Object Attained

His speech in deep accents was heard to ascend.
His language was forceful and stately.
It wasn't of any effect in the end,
But it pleased his constituents greatly.

—*Washington Star.*

Heckled

The new assistant at the seed shop was having a harassing time. Someone had ordered a packet of potato seed, and he had spent two hours looking for them, without success. At last he asked the boss about them.

"What!" roared the boss. "Potatoes are not grown from seed. You've been having your leg pulled."

Ten minutes later a customer entered the shop and asked for some bird seed. To his surprise the assistant waggled a finger at him.

"Go on," he said, "I can't be fooled twice. Birds are hatched out of eggs, not seed."—*Tit-Bits.*

—A Night-Blooming Cereus

Monitor Camera Club, From Betty Wells, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Photographed at 11:30 p. m.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

WELL, here it is—the cryptogram without hints or clues, and, while not too difficult, you'll find it harder to solve than most you've had. This is printed today in accordance with the wishes of many readers. If you still consider that it's not difficult enough—say the word! As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

OXYWTXAXBZCXBQVI DYXBQ

YIBEBIAEDY PETOY

XBOXWZCSY SUCSBYXJS

JEWZLDVZTI.

It would be interesting to hear from readers as to just how long it took them to solve this—of course, without referring to the solution.

2. The 15 Square

Here's an old-timer that's been popular with many. It was sent in by a Chicago reader. Divide a square into 9 sections, 3 across and 3 down. Using the figures 1 to 9 (each one to be used only once) place them in the squares so that when they are added horizontally, vertically, or from corner to corner diagonally, they total 15.

3. Word Chain

Here's fun, and more of a game than a puzzle, though you'll find it is puzzling enough. Start with the word IDLE, and use the last two letters to form the first two letters of another 4-letter word, as, for example, LEAP. Continue in this manner, using the AP from LEAP as the first two letters of another 4-letter word. See how long a word chain you can make in, say, five minutes.

4. Hidden Poets

The letters in the names of four famous poets have been twisted to spell words as shown. Can you straighten out their names?

GLOW FELL ON
OH ELMS
WITHER IT
MEN ROSE

5. Rebus

A 13-letter word has been represented below in phonetic rebus form. The line below the letters gives a clue.

E + X D

Check and double checked.

(Answers Appear Elsewhere.)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

An Icebreaker

THIS is an excellent, quick game for a small or large crowd just getting acquainted. As it has a trick ending, it cannot be used more than once on the same crowd, but it has never failed to break the ice and bring out gaiety and laughter.

A master of ceremonies will say to the guests: "The gentlemen will line up to my left and the ladies to my right. The lines will advance within one foot of each other, each lady standing directly opposite to a gentleman."

When this has been done, and the guests are waiting expectantly, the master of ceremonies will say: "Each gentleman will look without smiling directly at the face of the lady standing opposite him, and the lady will return the gaze."

Allow the guests to stand thus for a second or two, then say: "Each person will place his hands on the shoulders of the person opposite him."

Then say: "Each person will grasp the ears of the person opposite him."

When this is done, allow the guests to remain so for a second or two, then say: "Please do not laugh or speak, but close your eyes."

When every eye is closed, then say: "Now open your eyes and look at the lemon you are squeezing!"—F. A. S., South Pasadena, Calif.

Be Happy

IF YOU and I—just you and I—
Should laugh instead of worry;
If we should grow—just you and I—
Kinder and sweeter hearted,
Perhaps in some near by and by
A good time might get started;
Then what a happy world 'twould be
For you and me—for you and me!

—*Longfellow.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Screen Wire Play Pen

ONE ingenious man went a bit further than just to make a safety pen for babies when they are put on the lawn for an airing; he made a fly-proof pen that mothers bought eagerly. The whole pen was covered with wire netting; and the top opened and lifted up so that the baby could be slipped into the enclosure and made safe from animals or insects.

Mothers found this also solved the problem of babies throwing their toys over the sides, as they did in the open pens, which was another selling feature.—B. L., Ames, Iowa.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

ROBERT was given a penny several times each week by his teacher in payment for little services he performed in connection with keeping the schoolroom in order. The teacher noticed that when the lad went to the candy counter, maintained by the school, he always purchased with his penny articles which were sold at two or three for a cent.

"Why don't you buy a penny lollypop today, Robert?" asked the teacher one day when she noticed the eight-year-old boy looking longingly at the gay colored candy pieces.

"Oh no, Miss J—" responded the lad, "I couldn't do that—because I couldn't give any away." And the boy smilingly pointed to the candy which sold two for a penny; and before long he was seen sharing his treat with a playmate who, likewise, seldom had pennies to spend.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Both won handily.
2. Viscount Allenby.
3. No. On the contrary, he emphatically repudiated any such allegations.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church.
5. She recently told a Senate committee that the airways and facilities in America are "far superior."
6. Yes. The amount, $531,168,707, has been reported favorably by the House appropriations committee.
7. The committee agrees that college social clubs have their place, but that they eventually should sever connections with their national headquarters.
8. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon).
9. The American Standards Association announces that safety glass for automobiles must be able to stand a half pound steel ball dropped 10 feet. It must also be so shatterproof that it will break into fragments weighing not more than one fifteen-thousandths of an ounce.
10. Arturo Toscanini.
11. At the passing of King Fuad, the 16-year-old son, Farouk, was proclaimed King of Egypt.
12. In the most delicate of operations it was split into three pieces, and these later will be split into 12, which the owner hopes to make into a $2,000,000 necklace.
13. A survey by Poor's Publishing Company shows a marked increase in attendance over the corresponding period in 1935, which in turn was 15 per cent above 1934.
14. No. In fact, he has ordered its disbandment.
15. It must revise and pass the $803,000,000 tax measure, the combined bill appropriating $1,500,000,000 for relief and $460,000,000 for social security, and the navy supply bill.
16. Yes; and the issue is the Heimwehr, the armed forces headed by Vice-Chancellor von Starhemberg. Chancellor Schuschnigg is trying to use conscription as a lever to disarm the Heimwehr.
17. No. "We entertain no thought of resorting to action unless others launch an aggression upon us," he told correspondents last week.
18. Yes; but the American Legion is not officially siding with the other organization.
19. Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, Hitler's right-hand man, has been placed in charge of all expenditures relating to raw materials.
20. Yes, but "under protest." The rates will be effective on June 2.

Bible Study

I FEEL that a comprehensive study of the Bible is a liberal education for anyone. Nearly all of the great men of our country have been well versed in teachings of the Bible, and I sincerely hope that the habit of Bible study will be developed among the people.—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby and Buddy Don't See Eye to Eye on Poetry*

By LE PELLEY

DO YOU WANT TO HEAR MY LATEST POEM ?
I'VE HEARD THEM BEFORE ... I GUESS I CAN STAND IT
"THE MOON SAILS ONWARD THROUGH THE TREES... WITH A VEIL OF LEAVES TO MASK IT!"
BUT I CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING TO RHYME WITH THAT
TRY "WASTE BASKET"!
I WONDER IF HE WAS TRYING TO BE SUBTLE !

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Life of a Duck*

By THE HAGERS

A DUCK'S LIFE IS THE LIFE FOR ME— AT HOME, IN AIR, ON LAND OR SEA:
WHEN IT GROWS COLD, OUR WAY WE WING TO WARMER CLIMES, AND STAY TILL SPRING;
UMBRELLAS WE NEED NEVER USE; WE DO NOT HAVE TO SHINE OUR SHOES—
"I'VE JUST INFERRED FROM ALL I'VE HEARD," QUACKED TED, "YOU'RE GLAD TO BE A BIRD!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Sacking Civilization

IS ADDIS ABABA a symbol? Is Haile Selassie's palace the pyre of the last native state in Africa? Will Europe be scorched by the flames now sweeping Ethiopia's capital? Has the collective peace system been shattered into anarchy by the mechanized march of the modern Caesars? The answers must await events. But surely no thoughtful person but must feel a tremendous portent in the sack of Addis Ababa. And events will depend to large extent on how the thinking of the world responds to this blazing warning.

The Ethiopian chieftains may yet rally in the mountains and resist Italy's tanks and planes. The consolidation of conquest may be a matter of years. The strain of it may prove too much for Mussolini's meager resources. Economic tension within Italy or a new military adventure in Europe may call the Roman legions home. But in larger or smaller degree, it appears that the Ethiopia of the last two thousand years is doomed. It cannot escape "civilization," either by friends or by foes. Now or later it will go the way every other native culture in Africa has gone—broken before the superior force of a machine civilization.

There may be jubilation in Rome today. But Italy may yet wake to the cost of conquest. And surely everywhere else in the world there must be some realization that the ruthless force which sacked Ethiopia may sack civilization unless checked. Of course, we do not mean Mussolini. He himself is but the symbol of hateful, violent impulses which threaten not merely Europe but the world. And the threat is not to British dominance in the Mediterranean or to France's *status quo* supremacy on the Continent. It is to the thinking of mankind. The spectacle of stark brutality in Africa is but the natural and bald use of the sheer might on which the nations still seek to base civilization.

Even those who would resist aggression seem more ready to resort to legality and power than to justice and conciliation. The collective system is better than the old military alliance only in so far as it adds right to might. Sanctions mixed with selfishness have proved impotent. There appears now a despondency hardly justified. Peace has not been defeated; only the effort to enforce peace without risk. And no one really seeks the risk of anarchy.

Peacemaking cannot be abandoned. It must be renewed on the basis of greater knowledge and better purposes. The true foundations of peace—reason and justice and the understanding of mankind's underlying spiritual unity—are available to all who will build. A surer approach to peace may yet rise phoenix-like from the ashes of Addis Ababa.

Dividends of Deceit

A CERTAIN rubber stamp in United States post offices is getting a lot of wear these days. Whenever authorities find anyone using the mails to promote a lottery, or one that is suspected of being a lottery even though it operates in the guise of a contest, the department applies the rubber stamp. The impression spells "fraud."

Postal clerks were busy last week stamping and returning letters addressed to the headquarters of Mrs. Oliver Harriman's National Conference for Legalizing Lotteries, Inc., and the Grand National Treasure Hunt of which Alfred E. Smith Jr. is an official sponsor. The respective promoters have protested Postmaster General Farley's interference with their enterprises. They have even taken legal steps to show that their projects are not lotteries and therefore do not misuse the mails. And although they have lost their preliminary skirmish, the issue goes to a higher court.

In trying to circumvent legal inhibitions against lotteries, promoters invariably simulate methods used in out-and-out prize contests where the winner is decided by reason of his superior skill in meeting conditions laid down by the rules of the contest. In a legitimate contest, luck has no part in adjudging the winner. Deciding a winner on the basis of luck, if for no other reason, makes a contest a lottery.

In the blacklisted enterprises, it appears that the promoters tried to inject an element of skill into conditions governing their respective "contests" in which patrons were required to pay a certain amount for the right to "compete." The postal authorities contend that conditions laid down by the promoters were so involved and exacting that the majority of patrons had no chance to exercise any skill.

It is up to the court to decide whether the plaintiffs were conducting a contest of skill or a game of chance, whether the element of alleged skill involved in either enterprise is a palpable subterfuge to conceal fraud.

Nothing better reflects the present despairing mood of people regarding their economic welfare than the ease with which they are being exploited by schemes founded on the fallacy that you can get something for nothing. Millions of oppressed and needy individuals feel that they have nothing to lose and everything to gain by pursuing these illusive schemes. Analysis of such enterprises proves it is always the promoter who has nothing to lose and plenty to gain.

Voting Against

IN SOME countries the politicians are still the servants rather than the rulers of the people. And periodically their majesties the people administer a quiet but effective rebuke to incompetent, hesitant or unfaithful servants.

That is what many French voters did in the election on Sunday. The ballots appear to have expressed criticism of past misdeeds rather than belief in promises for the future. Indeed, a large part of the gains were among candidates whose promises have not yet had to stand the acid test of time and circumstance under which the promises of now-defeated campaigners suffered such sad erosion.

The parties of the Left have made their considerable gains not so much because the people are in harmony with such programs as those parties stand for, as because the policies hitherto followed by the French Government have been obviously wanting.

The corruption which was epitomized in the Stavisky scandal and indeed threatened democratic government in France has been on the minds of voters for many months. How deeply that corruption had eaten into government was indicated in the opinions of some experienced observers that dictatorship was the only remedy. But the public opposition to Fascist organizations some months ago was one unmistakable sign that the French people meant to go on trying to solve their problems instead of exchanging them for a bigger problem.

How much of the discontent was due to the Government's policy toward Italian aggression against Ethiopia and disregard of the League of Nations is a question. The French people have showed themselves aware of the inevitable connection between national security for France and collective security for Europe, but it was no more than a coincidence that the fall of Addis Ababa came on the same day as the election.

No matter what emphasis candidates may have placed on foreign policy—particularly as it concerns Germany—decisive issues behind the campaign were domestic ones. One interesting report in confirmation of this view said that in the light of a probable victory for Leftist candidates, banking reforms were already under way some days ago. Thus it seems to have been discontent with the hesitancy of some of its servants to put the house in order and indignation at the betrayal of public confidence by others, that brought out much of the French vote.

A. E. Housman

INCREDIBLY slight was the output of A. E. Housman: two small volumes of verse, "A Shropshire Lad" and "Last Poems," separated by some twenty-five years, scarcely more than one hundred poems. Their author was English to the core. His origins showed in the extraordinary lyric quality of his work and its resemblance to Greek verse, so indigenous to the English public school tradition. It has the same stark directness, the same vigor, the same almost fatalistic outlook.

Housman used the simplest of English forms and he chose the homeliest of English themes; yet in his narrow field he accomplished marvels of exquisite beauty, songs which are structurally perfect, unforgettable. Within the verses' uncommon strength, for they burn with the pride and stir of human living, there moves a singing, haunting poignancy, and sometimes, too, a strain of humor. One marvels at the poet's power of implying profound depths of meaning in one short line. It is genius in its most concentrated form, that apparently simple but expert touch which grows out of human joys and sorrows and which his readers will properly appreciate as they themselves move on through a changeful world of shifting shadows and lights.

The public, with affectionate regard, called him simply A. E. Housman. It has not troubled to find the given names hidden behind those discreet initials, and today it is almost a shock to be told that he was Alfred Edward Housman, professor of Latin at Cambridge University. All that mattered was that Mr. Housman wrote verses peculiarly his own. Unquestionably A. E. Housman influenced greatly the host of poets who have sprung up since the advent of "The Shropshire Lad." Two slender volumes remain to convey the essence of his achievement, lingering with a quality of beauty often hardly bearable.

"So set, before its echoes fade,
The fleet foot on the sill of shade,
And hold to the low lintel up
The still-defended challenge-cup."

HOWARD HUGHES' record flight from New York to Miami took 4 hours 21 minutes 32 seconds. If this record-breaking keeps up, the telegraph slogan, "Don't write, telegraph!" will soon be replaced by an air line slogan, "Don't telegraph; it's quicker to go yourself!"

BRITAIN is debating whether or not to have a nickel of her own, to be valued at 2.4 pence. This is bringing a storm of protest from the hat check girls, who feel that their tip, which is now 3 pence, will be lowered because of the ease with which a nickel can be given them. Not if hat check girls are the same the world over.

The Case for Japan

Book News of the Day

JAPAN'S case for aggressive imperialism is briefed so convincingly in two apparently sound new books that only a judicious and well-informed reader could take exception to the "not-guilty" verdict pronounced over Japanese war lords.

Dr. Roy Hidemichi Akagi, for some years now associated with the South Manchuria Railway—spearhead of Japanese penetration into Asia—succeeds in presenting Japan's case without offending the sensibilities of an informed reader. His JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS, 1542-1936, A SHORT HISTORY (Tokyo: Hokuseido Press. $4 in U. S. A., 15s. in Europe) is scholarly and readable. It is free as a rule from the tongue-in-the-cheek brazenness of usual apologies for Japan's resort to the sword in violation of peace instruments.

Albert E. Hindmarsh, an assistant dean of Harvard College, marshals statistics and secondary sources round a detailed but not entirely convincing thesis that Japan's internal conditions made her recent foreign policy inevitable.

* * *

Mr. Hindmarsh, in THE BASIS OF JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $2.50), elaborates the obvious by tracing Japan's drive for expansion to the 1,000,000-a-year-mouths-to-feed population pressure. He opens the book with an inadequate chapter drawn almost entirely from secondary sources and attempting to present the "background of Modern Japan" in twenty-five pages.

With the second and succeeding chapters, the book settles down to a running comment on tables taken from such sources as exist on Far Eastern statistics.

To cite figures issued by a paid American propagandist of the South Manchuria Railway on the "Open Door" in Manchuria, as Mr. Hindmarsh does, is indefensible in a book that approaches the public under the scholarly banners of Harvard. If Mr. Hindmarsh ever visited the Dairen offices where South Manchuria Railway memoranda on conditions in Manchuria are prepared, this first-hand equipment is not discernible in his book.

* * *

A great point is left entirely out of account in volumes such as those under review. It is that there never can be any progress in international relations by returning to and justifying—directly or indirectly—the ways of force.

Dr. Akagi makes a good case against past imperialism of western powers.

Mr. Hindmarsh rightly insists that an understanding of Japan's problems is essential.

But neither does much more than provide the negative elements of a problem awaiting positive solution. Neither balances the historical and economic "facts" of a "realistic" approach with the moral spirit of humanity's necessity to seek and find better ways.

Both put the boot where it pinches—on modern armed imperialism as taught by the West to the East—but neither points a way to solution of imperialism through economic reform and international co-operation.

R. H. S.

"Is this all you can do?"

(Ethiopia inquires)

"IS THIS all you can do? Is brother's word
To brother vain; is love ceased or but unheard?
Shall fear, a mist uprisen from the deep
Of fretful dreams, shall fear pursue the weak
Till hate have its reward in power that knows
Not power, and earth be crimsoned with woes?"

Up, World, reply! The ideal—love—endures;
Courage, waiting through the long night, secures,
At last, the right: hope will not despair nor rest.
Is there greater love than this—love, oppressed,
Crying as it falls—love that will not let the world go
Until it heeds the call, "Is this all you can do?"

NELLIE B. MACE

Mirror of Opinion

The Belchertown Mess

THE nub of the controversy over the three Belchertown children who have been sentenced to the Hampden County Training School is in this section of the Massachusetts law regarding school attendance (Chap. 76, Sec. 5):

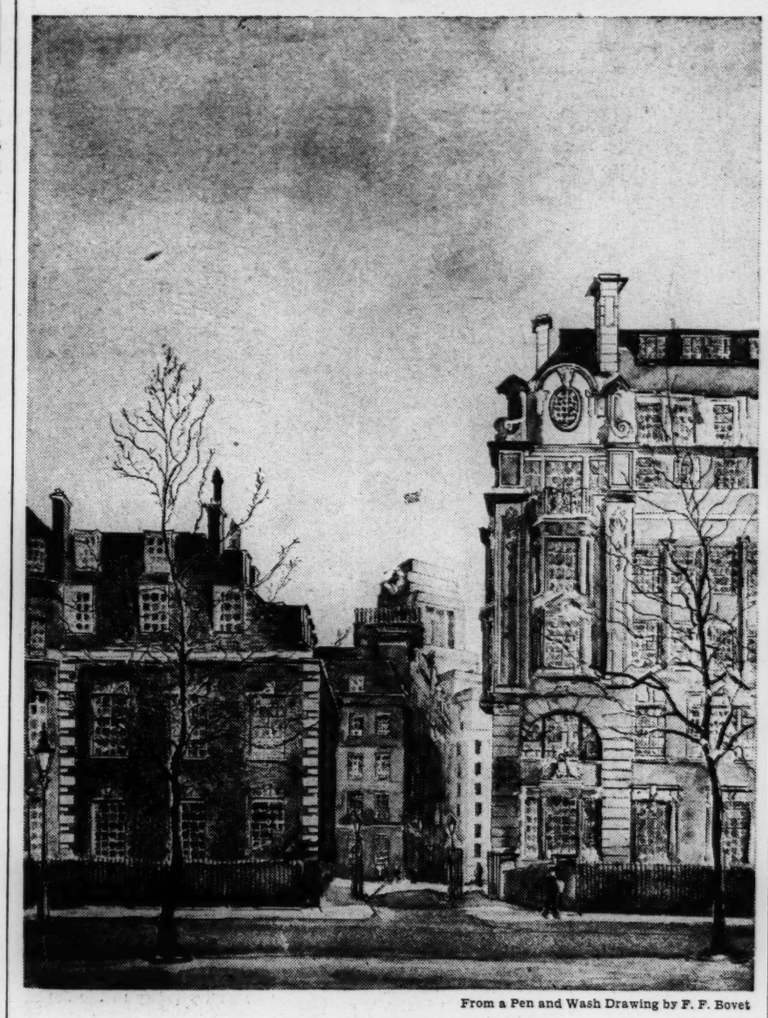
> Every child shall have a right to attend the public schools of the town where he actually resides, subject to the following section, and to such reasonable regulations as to numbers and qualifications of pupils to be admitted to the respective schools and as to other school matters as the school committee shall from time to time prescribe. No child shall be excluded from a public school of any town on account of race, color or religion.

Last year the Legislature ordered every teacher in the public schools to "cause the pupils under his charge to salute the flag," etc. This ceremony thereby became a "reasonable regulation" which all pupils were required to obey. . . .

The Belchertown situation, and the other cases arising from the salute law, are so complicated and so palpably unfair to the children concerned that relief should be provided either by the courts or the Legislature. The penalties inflicted on Jehovah's Witnesses, moreover, seem to be in direct contradiction to the general provision: "No child shall be excluded from a public school of any town on account of race, color or religion." . . .

As matters stand now, an appeal has been taken to the Superior Court, the children are at liberty on bail without having been confined, and the courts will finally straighten out the tangle somehow. Meanwhile, of course, the State and the Legislature which passed the recent law will appear rather ridiculous.—*Boston Herald.*

The Pleasures of a Return



From a Pen and Wash Drawing by F. F. Bovet

Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, London

ALREADY we are wondering how much will be the same, how much will be different. One of those pleasant private occupations which while away so successfully passive moments in streetcars and at dull tea parties.

Much, of course, can be counted on without hesitation.

The Changing of the Guard; the Blakes at the Tate; strawberry flan and celebrities at The Ivy; pale mornings in Bond Street, and twilights on the Embankment; good tweeds, and bad shoes; incomparable meats, and lamentable puddings; dogs galore, daffodils in Berkeley Square; bus tops; the House of Lords filled with gentlemen looking so surprisingly like lords. . . .

Upon these things we can serenely depend. But there are others less certain. And there are some, alas, positively improbable.

We hope, for instance—because it seems a normal thing to hope—that all the major buildings in the land won't be undergoing complicated repairs; but, frankly, our expectations on this point are of the flimsiest. Long, long ago we grew resigned to turning up, practically anywhere, at the least favorable moment—when everything, from a cathedral to a preserved cottage of a minor hero, is most conspicuously in dishabille. The week before we arrive, and the week after we leave (or it may even be as close a matter as the day before and after) all, we are assured, is intact, impeccable—just like the post cards; but the moment we appear upon a scene, in season or out, scaffolding seems to be run up automatically, canvas is hung, holes are dug, plaster is slapped about, ladders rise, fountains are turned off, gates are locked, ropes are tautened across doorways and paths. signs—aggressive and profuse—announce on all hands: "No Admittance This Week," "Reconstruction Going On," "Beware of Blasting." Wasn't it in front of the Petit Trianon that we came (in a lyric mood) face to face with a gigantic mound of gravel? And as to Piccadilly Circus, never (if memory properly serves) never have we beheld it unimpaired by mysterious excavations which have held us rooted in fascination by the sheer inscrutability of their purpose.

Therefore we feel it wiser not to overspend our hope on this particular point. If—as we step forward—the gates are unlocked, the fountains begin to play, the last ladder is decorously withdrawn, no one will be more thoroughly pleased; but in the meantime we can't help feeling that there are other things which may prove more friendly to expectations.

There are places, and there are people, and there are things, which we are wondering about.

* * *

There is (or there *will* be, we hope) that nice policeman who, when we asked him if there was a Woolworth's in Oxford Street, said "Naturally"—and who, from time to time, supplied us with nearly all the practical information with which we are now equipped.

And not far from him we shall look for Mrs. 'Arrison. Mrs. 'Arrison sells (one simply can't harden oneself into saying "sold") flowers—rather, to be quite candid, untidy little bunches: wrapped up, if one so desired, in a sheet of newspaper. Presumably Mrs. 'Arrison possessed legs; but we never saw them. Always she was seated royally, massively, on a wooden box, a plumed hat sailing high and rakish on her head, and voluminous skirts enveloping the lower portion of her person. No matter how early or how late one passed, there she was—as established as one of Nelson's lions.

"'Ullo, dearie," she would say. "'Ow about a nice bunch of sweet peas?"—for she had, we soon learned, dogmatic ideas as to what sort of flowers "went" with a person. One could, of course, by a strenuous display of determination, override her decision; but the sale then became a sad affair. Silently and unsmilingly she would accept one's money; grudgingly she would wrap one's choice in a torn bit of paper. When she handed it over the air would seem to breathe reproaches, remonstrances, subtle warnings. "Very well," Mrs. 'Arrison would seem to say, "'ere they are. You arsked for carnations, and now you've got them."

Certainly we shall lose no time in refinding Mrs. 'Arrison.

* * *

Then there is that small, curious, sober little restaurant, down two steps, and patronized almost exclusively by the very flower of gentility-in-reduced-circumstances. It is impossible to believe that anything could have happened to it in these three years. Surely those same tall, thin, decorous ladies, with their sedate little dogs on leather leashes—that same mute, darting, so utterly-comprehending waiter—the proprietor in the corner, reading Dante—surely all will be there, exactly as before. And the same violently yellow custard over the same pallid fruit; the Royal Family peopling the walls; the profuse lighting fixtures, like iron antlers. . . .

And there is another restaurant, and still another; and that *especially* engaging duck in St. James's Park, which, we avow, learned to know us (and even, we sometimes felt, in our heart of hearts, to love us); and the little side-street market, lit with spluttering flares at twilight, and gustily selling everything from roses to rabbits, from furs to fish; and weddings at St. Margaret's; Sunday suppers at the Savoy; and Miss Piggeon, at the corner bakery, who said, many times, leaning earnestly over the counter, surrounded by cottage loaves, "I *believe* in travel. I really and truly *do*! I think it does wonders for people. Why, if I had enough money I'd go to Bournemouth every year. . . ."

There are places, and there are people, and there are things.

And really, we can think of no pleasanter fashion in which to while away odd moments than wondering how many of them will be the same, how many different.

DORIS PEEL

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Stupidity or Gullibility?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why is it, I often wonder, that men who are powerful and no doubt capable in the business world, when they take part in politics are frequently given to stupidity—or should I say gullibility? Is it because the deference they exact as business autocrats unfits them for such activities or is it because they are so accustomed to the resolving of all problems into dollars and cents? I, for one, believe that the money recently donated to such organizations as the Liberty League, the Crusaders and the Farmers Independence Council has done Mr. Roosevelt more good than if it had been placed to the credit of the Democratic National Committee.

FRED G. HUNTINGTON

Billings, Mont.

The Wide Horizon

Challenge to the Americas

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

GOVERNOR LANDON'S stock rises; business and the New Deal are not yet able to make a truce; the tax bill is again in the melting pot; the Republican "brain trust" is in a pickle; and Senator Dickinson seems to bury his presidential aspirations with a speech on dog food. These are all lively events, some of them may even be important. Yet they fade into a trivial background when compared with the basic issues of peace and war which under the surface are confronting the American people.

On Saturday, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced to the Latin-American powers that at the coming inter-American conference the United States Government wishes to take up the question of the rights and duties of neutrals in wartime. Here is a subject drawn from the stuff of which past and future depressions are built: whether the United States can either choke off or insulate itself from a future war.

The apparently final success of the Italian arms in Ethiopia has made this neutrality attempt tragically topical. For it is now seen that the collective peace machine again has not been wielded with sufficient vigor to stop a war or prepare a just peace. The second precedent for failure has now been set, and thoughtful Americans here are weighing its meaning. In 1931-32 the Manchurian affairs showed that the collective peace machinery was weak at two notable points: First, collaboration between the United States and the other interested powers was extremely faulty. Second, the League powers themselves were unwilling to use the machinery they had at hand.

* * *

The second great challenge to peace, in Africa, now comes to very much the same conclusions. Too few Geneva powers were willing to press ahead with powerful sanctions against the aggressor. The United States was still not helpful enough. The League powers fell between two stools this time. They had their choice of powerful sanctions or of a realistic, old-fashioned "deal" like the Hoare-Laval pact. They failed to achieve either settlement.

For the United States, this second tragic experience with the peace machinery leaves two possible constructive courses of action. Theoretically the American Government might say: "Look here, this is serious. If we all aren't careful, European trouble will break out, and ultimately we shall be involved. The best way to keep out is to help prevent the outbreak. Therefore let's revise our policy and co-operate strongly with the peace powers."

But no responsible official in either political party takes this attitude. Rather, in Democratic and Republican Parties alike, it is said: "These are terrible times abroad. We can take no part in European politics." But statesmanship is not entirely barren. The Roosevelt-Hull policy contains the following interesting points:

1. Private, executive consultation and collaboration with Great Britain, restricted to rigid limits, but nevertheless with the definite object of being "helpful."
2. Slow restoration of our share of world trade through the reciprocal treaty system.
3. An anti-war (not an anti-aggressor) boycott by which we withhold all money, arms and munitions—but not raw materials—from all belligerents.
4. An effort to build the American nations into a neutral bloc, based on inter-American trade to compensate for lost European trade, aimed at a common stand toward Europe on the question not only of neutral duties, but neutral rights as well.

* * *

The last point is new. President Roosevelt's motive in calling the inter-American conference has been pretty plain: a belief that trouble is looming overseas, that a close-knit American group would be useful in a storm, at least economically. Now it appears that he has a political purpose as well. Clarification of neutral duties and rights might lead the American nations far. They could follow and improve the United States' example—or adapt it to the methods of League of Nations members—to choke off the supply of money, munitions, and materials for war. A European war could not long continue without supplies from the Americas.

But for such a union to come about is almost asking for the moon. Latin America has many business ties with Europe; the United States itself was unable to establish a raw materials boycott. Yet the obvious self-interest of such a move, to every last American country, is glaring. How, for instance, can the Argentine look at what overexpansion did to the American wheat and corn belt, and believe that the profits it would take from supplying raw materials in a second World War could be anything but Midas gold? Is not the last world depression sufficient proof of the devastating economic effects of war? And, if the Western Hemisphere is unwilling, on the one hand to join the League or on the other to live up to its obligations, why not do the next best thing and recognize neutral duties? As to neutral "rights," are they not the gilt on the gingerbread—the lure which may be good salesmanship but bad statecraft?

Can the arguments of self-interest no longer be made persuasive?